

## Soviet delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet delegation from the Soviet autonomous republic of Kabardino-Balkar arrived here on Tuesday to participate in the Kingdom's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday. The delegation is headed by the republic's minister of culture, Mr. Vasinov. Mr. Vasinov told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that his visit comes at the invitation by the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society. He said that Jordanian-Soviet relations are stable and strong and "we work on bolstering these friendly ties." The chairman of the friendship society, Mr. Bahjat Talhoum, told Petra that the society has prepared an extensive schedule for the delegation. The delegation is accompanied by the republic's folk group which will perform in Amman in connection with the birthday celebrations of the King. The folk troupe will perform in Amman, Aqaba and Irbid.

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## Arafat arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived here from Iraq on Tuesday for a several-day visit during which he is expected to be received by His Majesty King Hussein for talks on next moves in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian quest for a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem. Mr. Arafat is also expected to chair a meeting of the Palestine National Fund (PNF) during his visit here. Informed PLO sources told the Jordan Times. The PLO chairman's current visit is the first after he made a statement in Cairo denouncing guerrilla attacks outside the Israeli-occupied territories. The "Cairo Declaration" is seen as by observers a significant step on the part of the PLO to restore its political image as a peace-seeker in the Middle East in the wake of a recent series of violent events involving the PLO, Egypt and Israel.

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## Evren to make stopover in Amman on Saturday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Turkish President Kenan Evren is expected to make a brief stopover in Amman on Saturday on his way back to Turkey after visits to the United Arab Emirates and Pakistan, informed sources said Tuesday. Gen. Evren began his visit to the UAE on Monday (See page 2).

## Arab religious leader blows himself up

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A Muslim religious leader in the Israeli-occupied West Bank blew himself up this week with a bomb he was priming for use against Israelis, officials said Tuesday. Palestinian sources identified the religious leader as Ibrahim Shahhan from Nachaleen and said he died two days ago from a blast in a house in the village near Bethlehem.

## Israeli soldiers search Tyre ships

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli sailors have been searching vessels entering the South Lebanese port of Tyre since the alleged discovery of weapons and explosives aboard a ship there, military sources said Tuesday. They said the port was open but other sources said the Israelis had blocked the port for 10 days and halted the unloading of cargoes.

## Emir of Qatar arrives in London

LONDON (R) — The emir of Qatar arrived on Tuesday as a guest of Queen Elizabeth on the first state visit by a Qatari leader since the Gulf state gained independence from Britain in 1971. The queen and other members of the royal family greeted Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani at Victoria Railway Station amid tight security. As the 52-year-old emir stepped off the train that brought him to London from Gatwick airport to begin his three-day visit, a royal salute was fired from the Tower of London.

## U.S. spy sentenced to life in prison

NORFOLK, Virginia (R) — Convicted spy Arthur Walker was sentenced on Tuesday to life in prison and fined \$250,000 for his role in a family espionage ring that passed U.S. navy secrets to the Soviet Union. "I'd like to take this opportunity to apologise to all citizens of the United States for what I did," Walker told U.S. District Judge J. Calvert Clarke before sentence was passed. Mr. Clarke ordered him to serve three terms of life in prison, to run concurrently, plus 40 years in addition to the fine. Mr. Walker will be eligible for parole in 10 years.

## Church envoy to fly to Beirut

LONDON (R) — A British church official who helped win the release of four Britons from Libya earlier this year will fly to Beirut on Wednesday to seek freedom for four U.S. hostages, his office said Tuesday.

# Rifai delivers King's message to Assad

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

DAMASCUS — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Tuesday received a message from His Majesty King Hussein dealing with Jordanian-Syrian relations and means to restore Arab solidarity and joint Arab action.

The message was delivered to President Assad by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, who told reporters upon his arrival in Damascus earlier on Tuesday that it also contained an invitation by the King to the Syrian leader to visit Jordan — his second homeland.

Mr. Rifai arrived at the head of a high-level delegation for talks with his Syrian counterpart, Abdul Raouf Al Kasm. The two prime ministers held a round of talks immediately after Mr. Rifai's arrival and President Assad received the Jordanian prime minister later in the day.

Mr. Rifai's talks with Dr. Kasm, which were attended by senior officials from both sides, covered bilateral relations and means to

boost cooperation between the two countries, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

They also made a general review of the political situation and recent developments in the Middle East, Petra said.

The meeting with President Assad was attended only by Dr. Kasm and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassem.

The Rifai-Kasm meeting lasted 45 minutes. The talks were continuing on Tuesday evening. It was also announced that separate meetings would be held between ministers from both sides to discuss ways to bolster cooperation in various fields.

The delegation accompanying Mr. Rifai includes other than Mr. Jassem, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Minister of Trade and Industry Rajai Muasher, Central Bank Governor Hussein Al Jassem, Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf, Mr. Marwan Dudin, director of the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan, Mr. Akram Jassous, director of the prime minister's office, and Dr. Fayez Tarawneh, economic advisor at the prime minister's office.

Mr. Masri and his Syrian counterpart, Farouq Al Shara'a, held a round of talks Tuesday evening and Petra said they discussed political developments in the Middle East. The meeting was attended by Syria's minister of state for foreign affairs, Isam Al Na'ib, who visited Jordan last month to attend the funeral of former Prime Minister Abdul Mune'em Al Rifai, an uncle of the current prime minister.

Upon arrival in Damascus, Mr. Rifai was met by Dr. Kasm and senior Syrian government officials. After an official welcome

ceremony at Damascus International Airport, the two prime ministers arrived at Al Rawdah Palace where Mr. Rifai will be staying during his visit to Syria.

In his arrival statement Mr. Rifai voiced his happiness at being in the Syrian capital. He said he would be discussing with Dr. Kasm issues of mutual concern to Jordan and Syria and expressed hope that the talks will tackle all outstanding matters between the two countries.

In reply to a question on Syrian-Jordanian relations he said that these relations should be very strong and voiced hope that the two countries will maintain very strong ties.

Mr. Rifai, saying he was hopeful his visit would "tighten and develop relations," told reporters: "The two sister countries have many things in common."

The Syrian News Agency (SANA) said Mr. Rifai and Dr. Kasm discussed ways of promoting bilateral ties and reviewed all political issues of interest to both sides.

(Continued on page 3)

## Crown Prince assesses impact of oil boom 'Arab development and grass-roots participation should go hand in hand'

By William Cordes  
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In a speech assessing the impact of the oil boom, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday emphasised that development is not a panacea for the Arab World's social, economic, and political ills and that it must be accompanied by a genuine evolution of the governmental decision-making process so that those who seek change may do so within the system rather than by confronting it.

In a wide-ranging address at the opening session of a conference entitled "Beyond the Oil Boom: Economic, Social, and Political Implications," the Crown Prince examined the political, economic and social implications of the end of the oil boom in the Arab World. The one-day conference, co-sponsored by Jordan University's Centre for Strategic Studies and Georgetown University's Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies (CCAS), was held at the University of Jordan to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of CCAS at the Washington, D.C., institution.

In his analysis of the likely impact of the end of the oil boom in the Arab World, Prince Hassan cautioned against over-hasty cries of "recession," "downturn," or "decline" and described development as a complicated and uneven process which cannot be adequately assessed in the simplistic framework of statistics or Western-oriented modernisation theory.

Prince Hassan called on the Arab countries to look at their situation in "a perspective of 'complementarity' rather than a 'competitive' or 'protectionist' outlook. The future of all the countries of the region (whether oil rich, labour-supplier, or less developed) is closely interlinked. Solutions should not be sought in one country or category of countries at the expense of the others. Otherwise such so-called 'solutions' can render everybody worse-off."

With regard to the strategic significance of the end of the oil boom, Prince Hassan questioned the widely-held premise that the predicted recession and decline in oil prices will reduce Arab strategic leverage on the West and

particularly the United States. He asserted that the so-called increase in leverage produced by the oil boom had actually achieved very little, and that "the strategic importance of our region is not confined to oil, as crucial as that resource has been in the 20th century. From time immemorial this region and its peoples enjoyed a leverage of power and influence for geo-political considerations. Geography has bestowed, and world power conflict insures its strategic significance, thus the leverage its people enjoy irrespective of oil and the boom it engendered."

Prince Hassan further noted that oil, trade, and investment have bound the Eastern Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Gulf regions even more closely together in the strategic sense, consequently ensuring continued superpower interest and competition in the Middle East.

In his discussion of the socio-political implications of the oil boom and its decline, Prince Hassan commented that "rapid economic development has created as

(Continued on page 3)

## Suicide attack on 'Lebanese Front' kills 4, wounds 24

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A suicide bomber killed four people and wounded 23, including several Christian leaders, in an attack on Tuesday on a political headquarters in east Beirut, official and army sources said.

Official sources said a man in a pickup packed with 400 kilograms of explosives tried to ram a monastery where the right-wing Christian "Lebanese Front" which opposes a Syrian-backed peace plan for Lebanon, was holding its weekly meeting.

Lebanese army guards opened fire when the driver ignored orders to halt, and the truck exploded in a ball of fire a few metres from its target, the official sources said. An army communique said the blast killed two soldiers and wounded four other soldiers. Apart from the driver, a woman was killed and 19 other people wounded, said official sources who earlier had put the total death toll at five.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio said former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun and his son Dany escaped with bruises, but Falangist Party leader Elie Karameh and two other front members were taken to hospital with minor injuries.

The truck blew up at the St. George Monastery in the east Beirut suburb of Awkar, a few hundred metres from a U.S. embassy building devastated by a suicide car bomb on Sept. 20 last year.

The 80-centimetre thick stone wall shielded the politicians meeting in a conference room from the main force of the blast. Most of the wounds were caused by flying glass from shattered windows, police said.

An anonymous caller claiming to speak for a hitherto unknown group calling itself the Vanguard of Arab Christians told a Western news agency in Beirut by telephone: "We have staged this bombing and we shall carry out more sacrifices."

The caller, speaking in Arabic, accused Christian leaders meeting at the monastery of seeking to align Lebanon's Christian community with Israel. He said of the bombing: "This is the end of everyone who is in Israel's lap."

He hung up after reading the statement, allowing no questions. The Lebanese Front is the overall political leadership of a coalition of Christian militias known as the Lebanese Forces, whose representatives negotiated the controversial draft armistice agreement under Syria's sponsorship.

Soldiers barring access to the embassy said the blast broke windows at the mission but caused no casualties.

The southern wing of the monastery collapsed, but there was less damage to the thick-walled northern wing where the front began meeting at 10 a.m. (0800 GMT). 10 minutes before the blast, "It was like a huge thunderclap," Father Albert Sheridan, the monastery's superior, said.

The only trace of the vehicle was a charred engine block near a crater four metres wide and four deep. The stump of a human hand lay nearby.

The blast sent shards of glass flying into the conference room where the front had been meeting. Blood stained the green table cloth and the floor was strewn with papers.

The front has opposed a peace accord reached by three major militias in Damascus last month, objecting to reforms that would dismantle a Lebanese power-sharing system favouring the Christian minority.

Christian politicians, including Mr. Chamoun, had voiced objections to the accord, charging that it gives too many concessions to other civil war foes.

The explosion occurred minutes after the regular weekly meeting of the front was called to order at the monastery.

(Continued on page 3)

## Tom Bradley arrives today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley is expected to arrive here today for talks with senior Jordanian officials. It was not known whether His Majesty King Hussein will receive Mr. Bradley, but the mayor indicated on Wednesday that he hoped to meet the King.

Mr. Bradley, currently in Israel on a trade mission, said he was coming to Jordan convinced that current efforts for peace in the Middle East have "given us reason for hope and optimism."

The mayor, who met Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres twice this week, said it was the duty of anyone in a leadership position to encourage Middle East peace efforts. "This may be the last opportunity to achieve peace in our generation," he told reporters in Israel.

Jordan's World Affairs Council (WAC) is hosting a lunch at the Intercontinental Hotel on Wednesday in honour of Mr. Bradley.

In other developments related to the Middle East peace process, an Israeli newspaper reported Tuesday that Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs and special American envoy to the Middle East, is expected to visit the region next week to renew his efforts to set up a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation "acceptable" to both the U.S. and Israel.

U.S. diplomats in Amman said Wat Cluverius, the newly-appointed assistant to Mr. Murphy, is expected to visit Jordan soon, but did not give details or exact date of his arrival here.

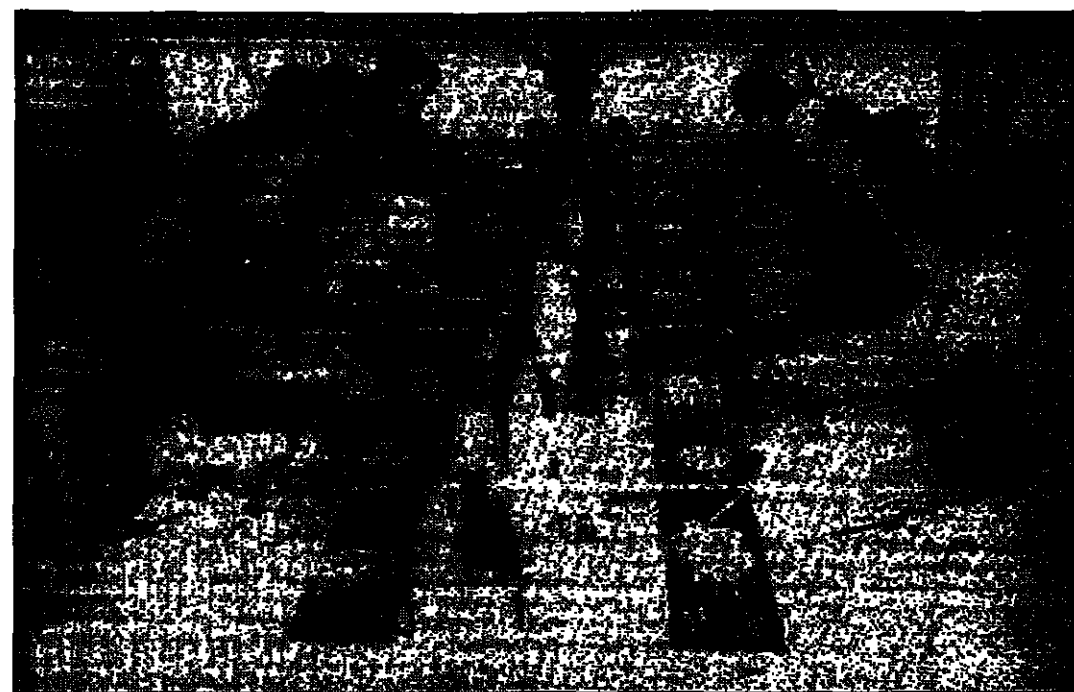
Mr. Cluverius met in Cairo on Tuesday with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid to exchange views on progress toward solving the Middle East problem.

Mr. Cluverius is a senior adviser on the Middle East peace process at the American State Department. He arrived Sunday and has since met with Mr. Abdul Meguid and presidential adviser Osama Al Baz.

"We discussed the situation in the Middle East in light of recent efforts to reach a peaceful settlement," Mr. Abdul Meguid told reporters following the meeting.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said the two men "exchanged views on issues related to the peace process."

The spokesman said Mr. Cluverius is scheduled to leave "shortly" and declined to give his next destination.



Jordanian and Syrian delegation, headed by Prime Ministers Zaid Al Rifai and Abdul Raouf Al Kasm respectively, meet in Damascus on Tuesday (Petra photo)

## Parliament acclaims King's statement on ties with Syria

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament on Tuesday voiced total and unanimous support for His Majesty King Hussein's message to Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and described it as heralding a new era of relationship between Jordan and Syria.

The King's message, sent to Mr. Rifai on Sunday, said that Jordan will not allow any groups or elements of destruction to lurk in the country and sow dissension between Jordan and Syria or Jordan and any other country.

King Hussein said Jordan had been deceived for sometime by a "group that infiltrated our ranks and were instrumental in bringing about a rift between Jordan and Syria in the late 1980s."

In separate cables on Tuesday, both the Upper House (Senate) and the Lower House supported all that was included in the King's message. They also hailed the resumption of brotherly ties between Jordan and Syria.

Following are major excerpts from the Senate's cable to the King which was signed by Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi:

"It is a pleasure for me as well as for all members of the Senate to express our trust and respect in your wise leadership. We always feel honoured by your national stands to achieve a better future for Jordan and for all the Arab countries."

"Your Majesty has always been the protector of our creeds and religion from all evildoers, troublemakers and fundamentalists. Your actions are based on your belief that our beliefs are the symbols of our civilisation."

The Lower House, which held

an urgent session Tuesday morning to discuss the King's message to Mr. Rifai, Speaker Akel Al Fayez and deputies also voiced their support to the King's message and his keenness on restoring Jordanian-Syrian relations.

Following are major excerpts from the House's cable of support to King Hussein:

"The House declares in the name of all the people it represents its total support to all what was included in your speech to the cabinet. We would also like to convey to you the people's happiness and satisfaction with your wise decision to resume brotherly ties with Syria, since both countries' relations are based on a common background of destiny, goals and interests. We, the deputies of the masses, shall always stay committed to your wise moves and we shall support your wise leadership in protecting the country and defending its rights."

"Your Majesty has always kept us well informed about all your blessed moves and your troubled efforts in outlining the proper path and surpassing all difficulties."

"We also reiterate our belief in the importance of common Arab moves which aim to bring about durable solutions to Arab problems. We assure you that your masses shall remain committed to your wise leadership based upon the Jordanians' beliefs in facing the challenges that are affecting the Arab destiny."

## Exiled Liberian general stages coup, ousts Doe

ABIDJAN (R) — A Liberian army officer with a \$10,000 price on his head said on Tuesday he had toppled President Samuel Doe to free his countrymen from "fear and brutality."

Brigadier-General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who fled into exile in 1983 after being implicated in an alleged plot, said Mr. Doe had been overthrown by "patriotic forces," according to Radio Elwa, a private Liberian station monitored in Abidjan.

A British embassy spokesman contacted by telex in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, said there had been shooting at the executive mansion. But an Elwa broadcast monitored in Gambia said the coup was bloodless.

The Liberian news agency LINA, also contacted by telex, said Doe's overthrow was greeted with joy and spontaneous street demonstrations in Monrovia.

Rejoicing Liberians also massed outside the headquarters of the Liberian Action Party, believed by diplomats and foreign journalists to have been the true winners of controversial elections last month officially won by Mr. Doe.

LINA said government officials including Information Minister Carlton Karphe, Defence Minister Gray Allison and Justice Minister Jenkins Scott had been detained along with Emmet Harmon, chairman of the committee which oversaw the voting.

Mr. Doe, who was due to be sworn in as constitutional head of

## Fighting reported in Monrovia

ABIDJAN (R) — Troops loyal to Liberian leader Samuel Doe were fighting back Tuesday after an exiled former armed forces chief of staff said he had seized power in the West African nation.

Diplomats in Monrovia said the situation in the capital was confused and it was not clear who was in control.

U.S. officials in Washington said Mr. Doe went on radio to say he still held power but fighting continued.

state of the West African nation in January, was in hiding, Gen. Quiwonkpa said, according to Elwa.

Gen. Quiwonkpa, one of a handful of survivors of the 17 soldiers who staged the first coup in Africa's oldest republic five years ago, pledged free elections and a democratic society.

He warned that anyone found looting would face the full force of the law, clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the country, sealed land borders and shut airports.

Gen. Quiwonkpa called on the armed forces, the police and the security agencies to join in "the liberation of our people from fear and brutality."

He said all officials of the former regime should be arrested and taken to the executive mansion.

The British embassy spokesman said there was evidence of troop movements in the capital and radio reports said the city was surrounded by armoured cars.

Gen. Quiwonkpa, believed to be aged 32, was sacked from the armed forces in 1983 after refusing the bureaucratic job of secretary-general of the now-disbanded People's Redemption Council (PRC). Mr. Doe later offered \$10,000 for his head or alive.

Until his forced exile, Gen. Quiwonkpa, who has a reputation for honesty in a country where corruption is rife, was seen by many army officers as a more palatable alternative to Mr. Doe.

Mr. Doe's 1980 coup was welcomed by most Liberians as the end of oligarchic rule by descendants of the freed black American slaves who founded the nation 133 years earlier.

But his rule was erratic and authoritarian.

There have been at least half a dozen reported coup attempts against him, some real but most imaginary and designed to eliminate his early allies.

Mr. Doe himself has survived several assassination attempts.

Presidential and legislative elections were finally held on Oct. 15 but were marred by widespread fraud.

Mr. Doe was declared winner of the presidential poll with 51 per cent of the vote but his three challengers refused to accept the results.

## INSIDE

- \* Taba talks to resume next month, Israel says, page 2
- \* I. nationwide festivities to mark the King's birthday, page 3
- \* Crisis holds the rein despite dissension, page 4
- \* Congo plants 10 million trees, page 5
- \* Kasparov calls for changes of rules for chess title, page 6
- \* Abu Dhabi airline may put pressure on Gulf airlines, page 7
- \* Swiss plans strict summit security, page 8



# Egypt, Israel to resume Taba talks next month

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel and Egypt will resume their stalled talks on a seaside border dispute next month, Egypt's highest diplomat to Israel said Tuesday.

The move to renew the talks over Taba, a tiny beach at the northern tip of the Red Sea, was promoted by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's efforts to advance the burgeoning peace momentum between Israel and Jordan, Israel Radio reported.

By settling the thorny Taba dispute, Egypt apparently hopes to pave the way for its own involvement as a mediator in the peace talks.

Egypt broke off the talks to protest Israel's Oct. 1 air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis, in which some 70 people were killed.

"The talks will resume sometime next month, but we haven't set a date yet," Mohammed Bassiouny, Egypt's charge d'affaires, told the Associated Press.

An aide to Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Mr. Bassiouny brought the premier a message Sunday from Mr. Mubarak. The

aid indicated that it might have dealt with more than the border dispute.

The left-wing newspaper Al Hamishmar reported Monday that Mr. Bassiouny may have brought with him an outline of an agreement being discussed between Egypt and the PLO for a comprehensive peace accord with Israel.

"I can say there was a message dealing with bilateral relations," the aide said in a telephone interview, declining to elaborate. He asked not to be identified.

Mr. Bassiouny declined to confirm or deny the Al Hamishmar report.

Relations between Egypt and Israel were severely strained by the Tunis bombing and the killing of seven Israeli vacationers by an Egyptian policeman in the Sinai desert on Oct. 5.

Egypt said the policeman ran amok, but Israel has expressed doubts about the Egyptian explanation and said autopsies showed that five of the seven Israelis died due to Egyptian neglect after they were wounded. Israel demanded a full report on the Egyptian probe of the shooting spree.

In an effort to ease tensions, Egypt invited three Israeli witnesses to the killings to testify last week before an inquiry panel.

The Taba talks will be conducted by the Israeli delegation which visited Cairo twice in September, composed of Mr. Peres aide Avraham Tamir and Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, the radio said.

When the talks were resumed after a lengthy hiatus last month, news reports said the sides were moving toward agreement on short-term mediation to be followed by arbitration to decide the conflicting claims to the beach enclave.

There are several other border disputes between the two countries which signed a peace treaty in 1979, as well as the outstanding issue of stalled trade and tourism ties. Israel is also demanding that Egypt send back its ambassador, who was withdrawn in 1982 during Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

## ATO calls for greater cooperation in Arab tourism

AMMAN (Petra) — An extraordinary general assembly meeting held by the Arab Tourism Organisation (ATO) concluded in Amman Tuesday with participants issued recommendations calling for continued contacts with regional and international tourism organisations and for admitting Palestine as member of the World Tourism Organisation.

According to Dr. Abdul Rahmad Abu Rahab, ATO's secretary general, the general assembly meeting also recommended the formation of a committee to establish contacts with Arab countries and to request them to pay their financial commitments to the ATO. He said that the meeting deferred until next year a debate on a general ATO programme and amended a number of ATO statutes and bylaws.

The general assembly meeting, he continued, recommended that contacts be made with the World Tourism Organisation to adopt Arabic as an official language during the organisation's deliberations. Participants approved South Yemen's proposal to hold the third normal general assembly session in Aden in February 1986 and also approved the study of a general plan to help Arab countries promote their tourism sectors.

The general assembly meeting was opened by Minister of Tourism Mohammad Al Khatib Monday evening in the presence of Tunisian Minister of Tourism and Traditional Industries Izzeddin Al Shalabi.

In his address to the audience, Mr. Khatib stressed the need to promote the tourism industry of the Arab World as he said that tourism constitutes a basic element in the economies of Arab countries and highlights their culture and history. (See related story page 3)

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## Tripoli claims Bakoush cooperates with Libyan security services

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — Libya claimed Tuesday that a man said by Egypt to have been the target of a Libyan assassination squad actually cooperates with Libyan security services.

The official JANA news agency said the man, former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Bakoush, was a "burnt-out card" of no use to Egyptian intelligence.

Egyptian officials announced Monday that security police thwarted the assassination of Bakoush and arrested four Libyans. Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi said the group was one of seven four-man teams trained by the government to assassinate exiled opponents of Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

The JANA report, attributed to the agency's "political editor," did not directly deny the Egyptian charges. It reiterated Libya's threat "to eliminate its enemies, inside Libya and outside it."

A number of anti-Qadhafi exiled Libyans have been shot over the years.

But JANA said the "time has come for Egyptian intelligence to know" that Bakoush "arrived in Egypt with the help of the Libyan security services and he is still cooperating with them" and is allowed to return to Libya whenever he wishes.

Reached by the Associated Press in Cairo for comment on JANA's allegation, Mr. Bakoush said, "What can I say? I don't need to introduce you to Qadhafi. He is

a professional terrorist. If he had said anything else, I would have been surprised. This is unbelievable, and it is not even worth a comment."

Mr. Bakoush, the last prime minister under Libyan King Idris before Qadhafi overthrew the monarchy in 1969, has lived in Cairo since 1977.

A previous attempt on his life had been reported in November 1984. Tripoli Radio announced that Mr. Bakoush had been killed but two days later Egyptian officials produced him, unharmed, at a news conference.

Egypt Tuesday prepared to charge four Libyans over an alleged plot to kill Libyan exiles and police said they would warn other countries that Tripoli planned more covert operations.

The four arrested men were being questioned on charges of criminal complicity, attempted murder, illegal possession of weapons and illegal entry into Egypt, Attorney-General Raga'a Al Arabi told Reuters.

He said the investigation was in its early stages and it would be some time before an official indictment was released.

Police officials said they planned to warn several unnamed West European countries of planned plots against Libyan exiles on their territory, but gave no details.

Britain among others accused Qadhafi last year of sending killers to eliminate opponents. At least

nine Libyan exiles were killed in Europe in 1980. A Bonn court Monday sentenced a Libyan to jail for life for murdering an exile last April.

Mr. Rushdi said 50 exiled Libyan dissidents were lunching at a ranch near Alexandria last Wednesday when the gunmen moved in.

Plainclothes police hiding in an ambulance rammed their car as it drove up to the ranch and arrested three of the gunmen. The fourth surrendered after a 15-minute gun battle, he said.

Sub-machine guns, hand grenades, ammunition and pistols fitted with silencers were found, a ministry statement said.

It was not clear whether other arrests had been made. The government released the names of four detained Libyans although Mr. Rushdi told reporters earlier there were five.

Officials said Col Qadhafi, stung by his latest failure, was expected to retaliate. The four alleged plotters were members of Libya's anti-terrorist agency and had spoken of other groups being trained for terrorist acts in Egypt, they added.

President Hosni Mubarak warned Col Qadhafi last year that Egypt would retaliate strongly if its territory were violated.

Egypt and Libya have been rivals in Arab politics for a decade and fought a short border war in 1977.

## Sudanese authorities suspected U.N. agency of encouraging Falasha exodus

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese authorities suspected a United Nations agency of encouraging Ethiopian Jews (Falashas) to cross into Sudan as a first step to moving them abroad, according to a document read in court here Tuesday.

A secret memorandum written in August 1984 by Ismail Ibrahim, head of the Sudanese Refugee Commission in the eastern town of Gedaref, said international relief organisations had been making concerted efforts to attract Falashas across the border, posing serious political problems for Sudan.

The memorandum was read during the continuing trial of former Vice-President Omar Al Tayeb for treason over his alleged role in the airlift of thousands of Falashas to Israel.

"There are clear suspicions that the office of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees in Gedaref helped in moving the Falashas in one way or another," Ibrahim wrote.

In one case an international organisation smuggled 600 Falashas out of Sudan through Port Sudan on the Red Sea while security forces were preparing for May revolution celebration last year, he added.

Earlier in Tuesday's session witness Mousa Ismail said that Tayeb, during a visit to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) headquarters near Washington last March, had been deeply impressed by a 250-metre private tunnel to CIA Director Williams Casey's suite of offices.

Tayeb said he would instal a

similar tunnel to his offices in a State Security Service complex he proposed to build in Khartoum with \$2 million he allegedly received from the U.S. for his role in moving the Falashas, Ismail testified.

Ismail, head of the Liberation Movements Department in the security service, told the court he personally attended the embarkation of 450 Falashas left in Sudan after the evacuation of 6,150 of them was reported in the international press.

He said five U.S. Air Force C-130 transport planes took the Falashas from Azaza Airstrip near Gedaref on March 22 in an operation overseen by about five American officers, one of whom was in direct telephone contact with Washington via satellite.

## Three Gulf states conduct air exercises

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — Squads from the air forces of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have been conducting joint exercises in the UAE, the official emirates news agency said Tuesday.

UAE Chief of Staff Gen. Mohammad Saad Al Badi received Prince Mansour Ibn Badr Al Saud and Sultan Jawhar, Marzouq, the commanders of the Saudi and Kuwaiti units respectively, the

agency said. It did not provide further details on the exercises.

The three countries are members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) alliance which also includes Oman, Qatar and Bahrain in a regional economic and defence alliance.

The six GCC armies held two major combined exercises in 1983 and 1984, from which developed

the Peninsula Shield or GCC Rapid Deployment Force.

The force deploying in Haifa Al Baten on the Saudi northern Gulf coast is reportedly made up of two brigades, one from Saudi Arabia and the other from units from the other five GCC states.

The GCC states have also held several bilateral exercises on ground, air and sea over the past two years.

## UAE, Turkey urge end to Gulf war

ABU DHABI (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren and United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zaid Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan stressed the need to end the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war in talks here Tuesday, the Emirates News Agency (WAM) said.

Diplomatic sources said technical committees also met to finalise details of a \$100 million joint investment company between the two countries.

UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi told WAM the two leaders had discussed "the need to end the bloodletting of this destructive war going on between two Muslim countries."

Turkey is an active member of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Peace Committee trying to end the conflict. Like the UAE, it has good relations with both Iran and Iraq and has often been cited as a potential mediator.

But both countries feel that a new peace effort would not succeed unless both Iran and Iraq welcome it, diplomats say.

Mr. Nuaimi said the two presidents also discussed ways of boosting ties between Islamic states, and the need to recognise Palestinian rights in any solution of the Middle East conflict.

Closer ties with Islamic states have been a central goal of Turkish foreign policy in recent years.

Mr. Nuaimi told WAM trade and economic ties were given special attention in the talks, which are designed to expand on an economic cooperation agreement reached during Sheikh Zaid's visit to Turkey in August 1984.

Turkish exports to the UAE have jumped nearly 20-fold since 1982, when they amounted to less than \$10 million, to a projected \$180 million at the end of this year.

Joint projects under discussion include an alumina plant in Turkey using bauxite reserves to make feedstock for an aluminium smelter in Dubai.

The two countries have also discussed plans for a joint shipping company. There is at present no scheduled shipping service between them, with most Turkish exports — mainly food and carpets — arriving in the UAE by road.

Turkish officials have been anxious to attract new investment capital from Arab oil producing states, especially in the industrial and tourism sectors. The UAE is already the largest Gulf investor in Turkey.

Gen. Evren, who leaves for an official visit to Pakistan on Thursday, is accompanied by Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and Energy and Natural Resources Minister Cemal Buyukbas.

## Papal plot trial officials arrive in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — The judge and a prosecutor in the papal shooting plot trial arrived in Turkey from Rome Tuesday to question two key witnesses.

Court President Severino Santapietri and public prosecutor Antonio Marini, who flew to Istanbul on their way to Ankara, want to see whether Turkish underworld boss Abuzer Ugurlu and convicted killer Omer Ay can shed light on the case.

Both have been named by convicted Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca as his co-conspirators in the near-fatal shooting of Pope John Paul II in the Vatican's St. Peter's Square in May 1981.

They are not among three Turks who, with three Bulgarians, are on trial for conspiring with Agca to kill the Polish-born Pontiff. The case depends almost entirely on Agca's often contradictory evidence.

Ugurlu, a convicted smuggler, is on trial in Turkey for his alleged part in the 1979 shooting by Agca of newspaper editor Abdi Ipekci. Agca escaped from an Istanbul jail that year and was later sentenced to death in absentia for Ipekci's murder.

Ugurlu is alleged to have arranged payment to Agca of 2,000 West German marks (then about \$1,000) in the summer of 1980

when Agca was in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

Agca has said he was there under the protection of Turkish underworld figures who put him in touch with the Bulgarian Secret Service which in turn ordered him to murder the Pontiff.

Another Turkish underworld leader, Bekir Celik, was unexpectedly returned to Turkey by Bulgarian authorities last July. He was an absent defendant in the Rome trial but died in October before the court could question him.

Agca has alleged that Omer Ay was with him in St. Peter's Square at the time of the shooting.

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17:25 Children Programmes  
18:30 Animals  
19:25 Progress Review  
19:35 "Al Badli"  
20:00 News in Arabic  
21:00 Varieties on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th Birthday  
23:00 News in Arabic

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:15 Varieties  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Three's Company  
21:10 History of Jordan  
22:00 News in English  
22:20 Remington Steele

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### 07:00

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07:30 Newsdesk

08:00 Morning Show

08:30 News Summary

09:00 Morning Show Cont.

11:00 Pop Session

12:00 News Summary

13:00 Pop Session

14:00 News Bulletin

14:10 Instruments

14:15 The Young Sound

15:00 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:30 Old Favourites

17:00 Jordan Weekly

17:30 Pop Session

18:00 News Summary

18:05 Over a Cup of Tea

19:30 Arab Music

20:00 News Summary

20:05 Date with a Star

20:10 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary

21:05 Evening Show Cont.

21:25 News Summary

22:00 Evening Show Continued

22:05 News Summary

22:10 Evening Show Continued

22:15 News Headlines

22:50 Close Down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide 06:40

Book Choice 06:45 Financial News

06:50 Reflections 07:00 World News

07:20 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30

What's New 07:45 The World Today

08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Meridian 09:00

World News 09:30 The Falconer's Tale

09:45 The World Today 10:00 World News

10:05 Reflections 10:15 Classical Record

Review 10:30 Just a Minute 11:00

World News 11:30 British Press Review

11:45 The World Today 12:00 Financial

News 12:15 Meridian 12:45 Letter from

Britain 13:15 Meridian 13:45 Letter from

Wales 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio

Newsdesk 14:15 D.H. Lawrence 14:25

The Farming World 14:45 Sports

Round-up 15:00 World News 15:24

Hours: News Summary 15:30 Music from

the Movies 16:00 News Summary: Outlook

16:30 Hubert Gregg Remembers

16:45 The Second Choir 17:00

Radio Newsdesk 17:15 A Gift of God

17:30 Frank Muir Goes 18:00 World

News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 World

News 18:30 News Summary: The

State of the Vatican 12:30 Johnson and

Chippel 12:45 Brotherhood of Brass

12:50 World News 13:00 News about

Britain 13:15 Meridian 13:45 Letter from

Wales 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio

Newsdesk 14:15 D.H. Lawrence 14:25

The Farming World 14:45 Sports

Round-up 15:00 World News 15:24

Hours: News Summary 15:30 Music from

the Movies 16:00 News Summary: Outlook



## New, unified administration planned for Greater Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The go-ahead has been given for the formation of a unified administration for the Greater Amman region and Amman Municipality will soon begin contacts for implementing this decision, according to municipality sources in Amman.

The approval for the unified administration system came during a meeting held by the higher committee for the development of Greater Amman which met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai at Amman Municipality on Monday evening.

The discussions at the meeting covered the formation of the new administration, and the limits of the Greater Amman zone in accordance with a plan prepared by a special study team formed earlier.

Municipality sources said contacts will be made with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the Amman governor's office to secure the equal representation of all districts in the new, unified administration.

At the outset of the meeting with the prime minister, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh presented an outline of the scheme which, he said, would define Amman's zones for the coming 25 years. He paid tribute to the team which prepared the plan and voiced his appreciation to the government for its assistance to the municipality, enabling the municipality to the government for its difficult tasks and to offer better public services. Included in the higher committee are the ministers of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, public works, finance and industry and trade.

## IDB loans to finance hotel, local industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) Tuesday announced that it has approved eight loans worth a total of JD 349,000 for a number of Jordanian projects.

The loans will go to finance the establishment of a first class restaurant, a hotel, a clothing factory and the purchase of raw materials for a number of industries producing matches and crates. The new projects will create 14 jobs, an IDB spokesman said.

Since the beginning of 1985, the IDB has granted 108 loans worth JD 5,908,800.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opens facilities, engineering workshops and laboratories at the Mu'ta University Tuesday (Petra photo)

## After the oil boom: an uncertain future

Will Cordes  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The impact of the end of the oil boom in the Arab World was the topic for discussion and debate at a conference held at Jordan University on Tuesday.

"Beyond the Oil Boom: Economic, Social, and Political Implications" was co-sponsored by Jordan University's Centre for Strategic Studies and Georgetown University's Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies and brought together nine experts from the Arab World and the United States to assess the political, economic, and social situation of the Arab World as the era of seemingly unlimited oil revenues draws to a close.

The following excerpts from the presentations of two speakers at the conference provide a glimpse of the difficulties and challenges confronting the post-oil boom Arab World.

After His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan delivered his opening address to the conference (see page 1), Dr. Thomas Stauffer presented perhaps the most sobering assessment of the likely consequences of the end of the oil boom in the Arab World. The Harvard-educated economist spoke on "Oil Dependence: Symptoms and Consequences," outlining the changes wrought by the "oil decade" following the 1973-Arab Oil Embargo.

Dr. Stauffer noted that the oil markets are very different now than during the last half of the 1970s. In spite of the fact that "for most consumers, the dependence on oil is no less than it was five years ago," both volume of production and prices are way down, reducing the oil-producing countries' revenue by a factor of two.

Dr. Stauffer also pointed out that the U.S. is no longer vulnerable to the Arab "oil weapon," because it now obtains most of its imported oil from Canada and Mexico.

While the U.S. is less dependent on Arab oil than previously, the oil exporting countries that have undertaken rapid development schemes are now completely dependent on oil revenues to finance that development.

The situation is even worse, according to Dr. Stauffer, for the so-called rentier countries such as Jordan, Egypt, and North Yemen. Theirs is "not only a broader, but a deeper dependence" produced by an artificially high, exogenously financed level of economic activity which creates distortions harmful to the rentier economies' domestic production.

Dr. Stauffer warns that the multiplier effect of rising revenues also applies to falling revenues for those countries in which the engine of growth has been exogenous remittances and aid.

Dr. Stauffer concluded with the prediction that the political burden of adjustment to declining oil revenues may fall hardest not on the rentier states, but on the oil-producing nations as they adjust by slowing the pace of development and sending home expatriate workers. The rentier states, in most cases, have not developed the industrial base to accommodate these returning workers, and face the prospect of a return to normalcy, but at the much higher level of expectations induced by the oil boom prosperity.

In the realm of international politics, the oil boom, following on the heels of the politically successful October War of 1973, ushered in an era of Arab efforts to

find a way to peace with Israel by employing the good offices of the United States, according to Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim of the Arab Affairs Unit at the Al-Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo.

Dr. Ibrahim, speaking on "Arab and American Public Opinion: A Case Study of Discordance," pointed to the diametrically-opposed reactions of the Arab and the American publics to recent events in the Middle East, in particular the interception of the Egyptian airliner by U.S. fighter planes in the aftermath of the Achille Lauro affair, as evidence of a growing gulf between the United States and the Arab World.

This follows more than a decade of efforts by the moderate Arab states to rehabilitate the U.S. image in the Arab World, said Dr. Ibrahim. After the 1973 war Arab leaders, led by Egypt's Anwar Sadat, sought U.S. help in forging a peace settlement with Israel. Where the Soviet Union had been the Arab ally in war, the moderate Arabs then hoped to make the U.S. its ally for peace.

These efforts began to founder at the end of the 1970s as high-level U.S. interest dwindled and the U.S. became increasingly tolerant of Israeli aggression.

Dr. Ibrahim said the result has been "the squeezing of the Arab moderates" as the yield of ten years of moderation is "increasingly perceived by the Arab people as either nothing or as negative (e.g. greater dependency).

Dr. Ibrahim holds up the case of Egypt as the clearest manifestation of this problem. Anwar Sadat offered the Egyptian people the dream of peace and prosperity in partnership with the U.S. — and neither promise was delivered.

## Nationwide celebrations, activities to mark King's 50th birthday tomorrow

Prince Hassan inaugurates workshops, facilities at Mu'ta, events, exhibitions scheduled to celebrate the occasion

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will celebrate His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday tomorrow. Celebrations have been going on to mark this happy occasion for the past two days and will continue in the coming week in different regions of the country. The climax of these celebrations will be on Thursday Nov. 14 when the King will host a reception and attend a banquet to be held in his honour by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

As part of the celebrations, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday paid a visit to Mu'ta University, near Karak, where he opened facilities, engineering workshops and laboratories for the university's language centre, the computer section and the departments of chemistry and physics as well as the communications tower.

The workshops' director Abdul Rahman Kittaneh said at the ceremony that the workshops have facilities for students to train in carpentry, auto mechanics, machine fitting, welding, metalwork and plumbing. The workshops will produce different items for use at the university, including auto spare parts, machinery and other items needed in local factories and hospitals and those required by the agricultural sector. Mr. Kittaneh said. The workshops will also produce solar heaters in accordance with Royal Scientific Society (RSS) specifications, he added.

After the inauguration ceremony, Prince Hassan made a tour of the laboratories and inspected the facilities. He heard a briefing by Dr. Tawfiq Anton, director of the Natural Sciences Department, on the functions of the computer laboratory and also on the laboratories assigned for experiments in chemistry and physics.

Later, Prince Hassan held a meeting with Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafzah and voiced appreciation for the president's efforts and achievements. At the meeting, Dr. Mahafzah said that the university will organise training courses for the staff in the laboratories in order to improve their skills and capabilities.

Dr. Mahafzah presented Prince Hassan with the university's Golden Jubilee shield to commemorate his visit and the inauguration of the new projects.

Later, Dr. Mahafzah spoke to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, about the importance of the new laboratories and workshops for the university and which, he said, will help the establishment carry out research projects in different fields.

After the ceremony at Mu'ta, Prince Hassan visited Karak where he opened a workers' clinic and addressed the invited guests, emphasising the importance of voluntary work to promote the services of public and private institutions in the Kingdom. He also called on staff to double efforts

to improve services to the public, with special attention to be given to child care through a health programme currently being conducted in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO).

To mark the King's birthday, a book and painting exhibition was opened in Madaba Tuesday. On display for 10 days are collections of books on politics, economic and cultural subjects in addition to displays of paintings and educational aids.

Also in Madaba, a cross-country race was organised for local schools. A total of 175 participants representing 35 schools took part in the four-kilometre race.

In Zarqa, another cross-country race was held by local schools with young participants from 55 schools in the city.

### Painting exhibitions

Also on the occasion of the King's birthday, an exhibition of paintings by Mohammed Al-Khatib will be opened by Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed at the Housing Bank Gallery in Amman on Sunday Nov. 17. The exhibition will run until Nov. 24.



Another exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artists will be opened at the National Museum of Fine Arts under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor on Thursday Nov. 21.

The Jordanian Soviet Friendship Society will organise an exhibition on Thursday at the Royal Cultural Centre to mark the King's birthday. The exhibition will display paintings and other works of art. It will be opened by Minister of Culture Mohammad Al Khatib and will run for three days.

## Absorbing photo display to show official, social and family life of Royal Family

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Illustrative and informative photographs of His Majesty King Hussein and the Royal Family since the Great Arab Revolt, documents dating back to the Arab renaissance at the turn of the century and other exhibitions and activities will be held Saturday at the Housing Bank complex to mark King Hussein's 50th birthday. The exhibition is expected to be opened under royal patronage.

On display at the interesting and absorbing event, organised jointly by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA), and the Housing Bank, will be rare photographs of the King meeting Arab and international leaders, joining the Royal Family in social

events, practising his favourite sports and other activities which show the King as leader, father and family man.

Driving a plane over Jerusalem with Al Aqsa Mosque in the foreground, playing Tae Kwan Do, riding in a sports car with His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and playing with young princes are photographs you should not miss. The King, dressed in military costumes, discussing matters with high ranking officers, meeting cabinet ministers are also part of the official side of the photo display.

The Royal Family photographs include portraits of the late King Abdullah and King Talal with photos dating back to the Great Arab Revolt. A special wing is also to be allocated for a photographic display explaining Jordan's development in all fields under King Hussein's leadership.

The documents wing at the week-long exhibition includes a number of confidential letters from Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali to key personalities at that time. It also includes similar communications and messages from Sharif Hussein's four sons; Zaid, Abdullah, Faisal, and Ali.

According to Housing Bank Marketing and Public Relations Manager Mohammad Abu Zaid, the event will also include entertainment shows and other activities for visitors to the centre.

Local radio stations will broadcast historic statements made by the King in his own words. Intervals between the statements will be allocated for folklore songs. Mr. Abu Zaid, who is in charge of preparing the events, told the Jordan Times.

## Rifai delivers King's message to Assad

(Continued from page 1)

The Rifai-Kasm meeting on Tuesday was the third between the two prime ministers. The first two meetings were held under the auspices of an Arab reconciliation committee headed by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz. The committee was charged by the August 1985 extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca with settling Syria's differences with Jordan and Iraq.

Syria's differences with Jordan stemmed from Damascus' accusations in 1979 and 1980 that Jordan was harbouring elements opposed to the Assad government. Relations were further strained by Jordan's support for

Iraq in the Gulf war, in which Syria supports Iran. Furthermore, Syria and Jordan also differed over Middle East peace efforts.

A statement following the last meeting in Riyadh between Mr. Rifai and Dr. Kasm focused on points of agreement on Middle East peace, saying the two sides had reiterated their commitment to an Arab peace plan adopted at a summit in Morocco on 1982.

The King said on Monday Syria was right in saying that subversive elements opposed to the Syrian government were based in Jordan. He said Jordan was unaware of the truth and pledged to crack down on all such elements which sought to sow dissension between Jordan and Syria or Jordan and any other

Arab country.

The King's move was widely welcomed by the Syrians. Palestinian newspapers in East Jerusalem on Tuesday welcomed the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement.

Al Fajr said it hoped the rapprochement would put an end to what it terms as Syria's deviation from Arab consensus on peace moves.

It urged unifying the Arab position in time for the Geneva summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev next week.

Al Shaab said that Arab unity has always been a Palestinian demand. "Any Arab reconciliation is welcomed and it should be expanded to include the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation)," it added.

Al Juds said the Arab pursuit of peace "has reached the point of no return." But it added that peace was faltering because of attempts to circumvent the PLO.

An Israeli official contended on Tuesday that rapprochement between Jordan and Syria would not help efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The official, reflecting the views of hardline Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said Syria's declared aim was to destroy the Jewish state and it was not interested in peace with Israel.

## Crown Prince assesses impact of oil boom

(Continued from page 1)

many problems as it has solved." Large-scale urbanisation has produced widespread economic and social dislocation which is turning engender political and cultural alienation, he said. A particularly important phenomenon in light of rapid development during the oil boom is the creation of rising expectations and the likelihood that these will be frustrated during the forthcoming economic slowdown.

Prince Hassan addressed the implications of the issue: "It has also become clear that higher standards of living, better health conditions, education, transport, housing, etc., inevitably whet the individual's appetite for a role in the political process. If deprived of such a role, he may look towards the discontent which has been brought about by rapid modernisation, in an attempt to mobilise and organise support to confront the established order.

"The solution to this potential problem is in the development of representative institutions."

"Economic development, no matter how rapid or slow, must be accompanied by a suitably designed framework for the evolution of public institutions. The institutional framework must be able to accommodate and subsume social and political tension. I am not talking about a safety valve but a genuine evolution of the machinery of policy-making and the

ess of decision-taking so that we are left out in the cold. Consensus must be created for those seeking change to be in a position to call for it from within the system rather than by confronting it head on," Prince Hassan said.

He concluded with the assertion that the increased interaction on a human level and the emergence of economic complementarities as a consequence of the oil boom would lead to a "new Arab social order" on the pan-Arab scale.

## Suicide attack kills 4, wounds 23 in east Beirut

(Continued from page 1)

Speaking to reporters after the explosion, the 85-year-old Chamoun repeated his opposition to the accord, which was to have been signed nine days ago.

"Abolishing political confessionalism contradicts the history of Lebanon," he said. "It (the system) has never been an obstacle to Lebanon's development and progress except in special cases caused by foreign intervention."

The anonymous telephone caller, in the first of two calls, said the "Free Christian Youth Organisation" carried out the attack

against "opportunists... who placed their personal interests above everything else and put the interests of Christians in the hands of Israel and Syria."

In another call an hour later, he said the "Vanguards of Arab Christians" were responsible, and were ready "to make more sacrifices in the interest of our Christian people."

Lebanon's Christians had "started emerging from Israel's care and recovering their Arab Christian role," he said, adding: "This is the end of those who turned to Israel and of the enemies of Arabism."

The traditional Christian political establishment, including the Falangist Party loyal to President Amin Gemayel.

The "Lebanese Forces" militia has not attended meetings of the front since it broke with the Falangists last March. But it has delayed signing the pact it agreed with the Shi'ite Muslim Amal and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias, proposing changes in an apparent bid to cool Christian hostility.

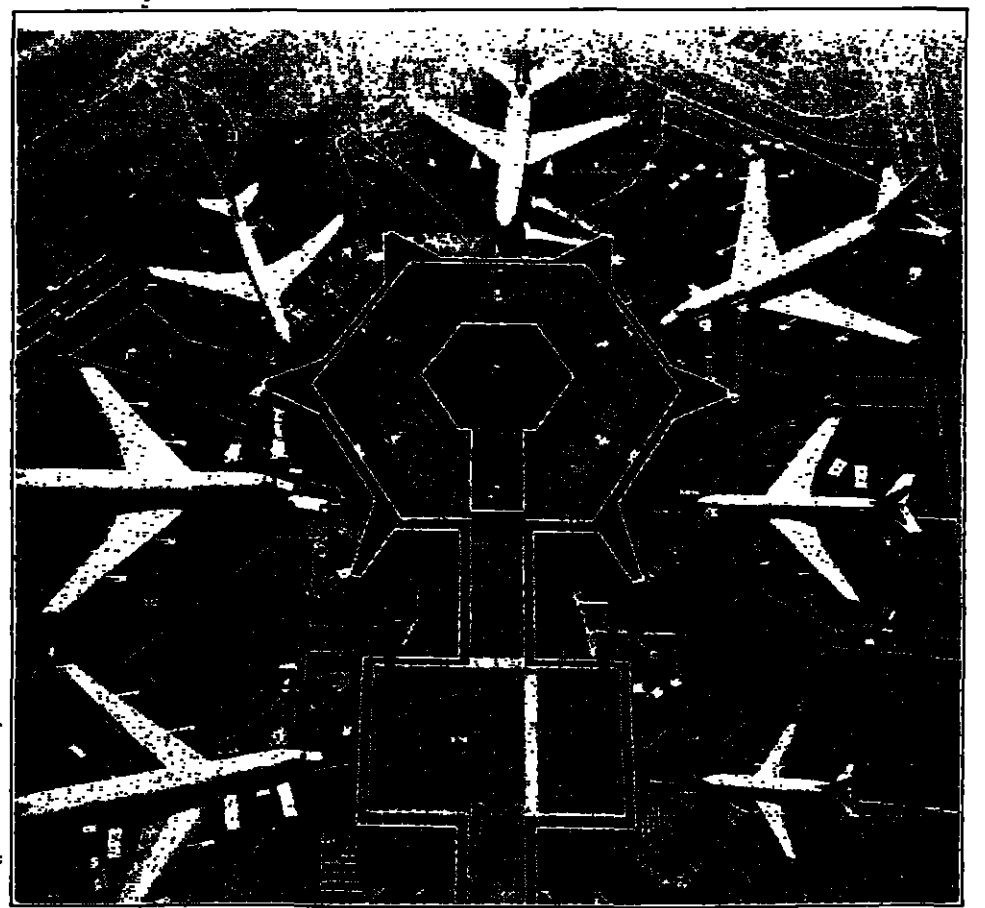
A militia-run radio said on Tuesday "Lebanese Forces" negotiator Michel Samaha would go to Damascus this week to discuss

what it called "observations" on the agreement with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam. It quoted a source close to the militia as saying it would be ready to sign the accord if its observations were approved.

Amal leader Nabih Berri warned on Monday that Christian prerogatives would be abolished unless the accord was signed in its original form.

He told a news conference the delay was due to "hesitation, disloyalty and backing off from the Syrian option due to pressure from the United States and Israel."

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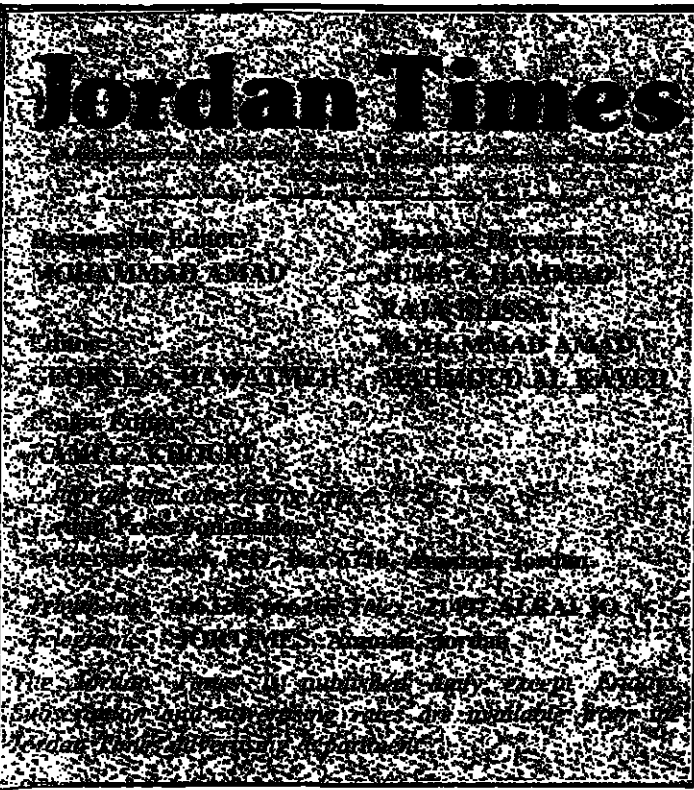
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## Star Wars at the summit

IT IS becoming increasingly clear that the Geneva summit between Mr. Ronald Reagan and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev on Nov. 19-20 will most likely end in pedantic dialogues without contributing anything substantial towards nuclear disarmament. The pre-summit confabulations and consultations on either side lend credence to such a view. Instead of focussing on such concrete measures as a comprehensive nuclear test ban, a complete freeze on the production of nuclear weapons, and means of their delivery and a substantial reduction in existing stockpiles, the U.S. on the one hand has geared up its negotiating machinery to prop up the Star Wars programme at the summit and the Soviet Union on the other hand has been preparing to undermine it from taking shape in space.

Although Mr. Reagan has accepted in principle the 50 per cent cuts of missiles and warheads suggested by Mr. Gorbachev, the U.S. has been vociferous in advocating its need for a space-based nuclear defence shield to guarantee world security. The Soviets have called into question the legitimacy of such programme as some of the 15 major technology projects connected with the Star Wars programme are said to be in contravention of the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty (ABM) of 1972, under which the U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed not to "develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based."

Circumventing international treaties and interpreting them to suit vested interests of the superpowers, however, is not something new as is evident from the way they have been manipulating the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 to which both are signatories. They have been flouting Article VI of the NPT which states that "each of the parties to the treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament." Ironically, their pretext of not abiding by the treaty is always their concern for international security!

The question is not just the ABM or the NPT. Even if Mr. Reagan wants to roll back the Star Wars programme, he might not be able to do it since behind this project lies the gargantuan pressure from the military-industrial-academic-congressional complex which has multi-billion dollar stakes in the Star Wars. It is often the profit motives of diverse interest groups within the U.S. that determine multi-billion dollar allocations for various projects — whether or not acceptable from a moral point of view. Of course, moral values are ineffective, as they say, against profit, and the race can be slowed down only if new technologies become unprofitable. It is far from evident whether this would be the case with the Star Wars programme and the upcoming summit in Geneva in a week's time.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Time for unity

IN HIS message to the prime minister King Hussein said that the Arab nation is now at crossroads: To move forward or to allow itself to remain weak and gradually disintegrate. The King said that the need now is to be strong and capable to confront the challenges and dangers. Jordan which has inherited the Great Arab Revolt has been honoured with the task of defending its principles which calls on it to try by every possible means to mobilise Arab potentials and resources and defend the nation.

The past years had been painful because we had suffered a great deal due to differences among Arab countries which resulted in our enemy getting the upper hand on us and on all our endeavours. The past differences and disputes among Arab countries opened the door wide for the enemies to strike at us and render us a weak nation unable to handle our problems.

The message exchanged between the King and the prime minister place us before a national task and makes it incumbent on all of us to work together and to coordinate our steps and our policies. It is high time for all to work in unison and harmony and seek together the best means to save our national interests.

#### Al Dustour: No to the past

KING HUSSEIN once again chooses to direct the nation at the right moment towards its sound course and to remove all obstacles in its way. The King's message to the prime minister stressed that Jordan is now at the threshold of a new phase in its relations with Arab countries at a time full with challenges and responsibilities. This is a time to choose and decide on our future steps because, he said, we are at crossroads. The King is clearly aware of the dangers surrounding his nation and therefore he chooses to remind us of our duty and to direct his government to take sound steps in relations with Syria and other Arab states. The King reviewed in his message to the prime minister the details of the past developments that led to a rift between the two countries and said that we need cooperation because it will lead to fruitful results. He said that relations between Jordan and Syria should be based on solid foundation and both sister states should move forward together towards achieving prosperity for both people. No one can accept the past events to return or to see strained relations between the two neighbours. Therefore, everything possible should be done to put things right again because the present stage requires close coordination and close cooperation for the common good.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: No room for conspirators

IN HIS message to the prime minister King Hussein made it clear that, despite the past differences, the historic ties between Jordan and Syria exist and should be strengthened. He said that the cloud that marred the relations momentarily should be removed for ever, and to do that Jordan will not allow any elements of dissension to lurk amongst us any more, or conspiracies to hatch plots against any Arab country. Now that the facts have been revealed, relations between the two countries should return to normal. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai will go to Damascus where he will enhance the ties of unity and cooperation between the brothers in both countries: Jordan and Syria. Mr. Rifai will re-emphasise the mutual confidence between the two peoples that have been lacking for sometime due to side differences. In the King's message to the prime minister he stressed the need for making it impossible for conspirators to disturb relations between Jordan and other Arab countries particularly with Syria because the two countries wage the same struggle and aim at the same goals.

### GUEST COLUMN

## Israel's long arm — could it be twisted?

By Salameh Ikour

LAST MONTH Israel sent its warplanes to strike at the PLO headquarters in Tunis and earlier sent other fighters to attack PLO positions in the Bekaa region of Lebanon. In 1982, Israel sent its warplanes to raid the Iraqi nuclear plant and it seems certain that it would send them out again anywhere; but who knows where and when the Zionist state will strike again next time?

After each attack, Arabs raised the hue and cry, they condemned and they denounced these raids as barbaric and they resorted to the United Nations Security Council to complain. Different names were given to these raids on Arab land like

barbaric, acts of terrorism, piracy etc.

But the raid on Tunis was described as a blow to the peace process, and this definition is quite correct. But was the raid on Tunis the first Israeli blow, or would it be the last against peace? Do we expect a halt in Israeli raids against Arab states in the future?

The so-called moderate prime minister of Israel, Shimon Peres says that as Israel talks about its desire to make peace, it will not hesitate to strike against PLO bases, and will continue to relentlessly pursue operations against PLO members anywhere and at anytime. This simply means that Israel

will not halt its crimes, terrorist activities and acts of piracy, and will not hesitate to send its warplanes to strike again at the PLO throughout the Arab World.

The United States' stand towards the PLO further encourages the Israelis, and gives the Zionists a green light to pursue their goals. Washington continues to offer protection and justifications for Israel's acts of terrorism.

What is difficult to comprehend, however, is that some Arabs still believe that Israeli raids are directed only against the PLO and its members, whom the Americans and Is-

raelis describe as terrorists. But it is quite obvious to all that last month's air raid on Tunis was directed primarily against the sovereignty of an Arab state. Delegates to the United Nations General Assembly said that the raid was basically against Tunisia, and the general debate that followed in the Security Council was based on this conviction.

Therefore, and in accordance with Arab norms and principles, this raid has served as a flagrant aggression on the Arabs as a whole, an aggression that has enjoyed unlimited support and backing from the United States.

With reference to the Security Council, one should emphasise, however, that it was due to Tunisia's firm stand and its announcement that it would sever relations with Washington that actually stopped the U.S. administration from resorting to veto to kill the council's resolution that condemned Israel's raid. The U.S. administration was also afraid that a break in diplomatic relations with Tunisia would be copied by other Arab states in similar occurrences. The council's condemnation of Israel's raid came only because of the Arab firm stand. This success underlines the fact that any firm stand on the part of the

Arab nation vis-a-vis Washington would dampen America's support for Israel's aggressiveness. The Arabs possess vast resources and tremendous economic power to till Washington's vetoes at any future Security Council debates.

Needless to say, that the council's resolutions do not and will not deter Israel from carrying on its aggressive policies against the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular. But there is nothing that can stem Israel's arrogance and irresponsible behaviour as serious Arab preparedness and responsible firm stands.

## Craxi holds the rein despite dissension

By Patrick Worsnip  
Rome

ROME — Bettino Craxi's five-party Italian government, toppled last month by the Achille Lauro hijack drama, has picked itself up again, but deep mistrust between the coalition allies threatens its long-term survival.

Socialist Leader Craxi and Ciriaco de Mita, head of the dominant Christian Democrats, were squabbling within 24 hours of the parliamentary vote of confidence that resurrected the 27-month-old administration last Friday.

The dispute has long dogged relations between the two parties: Whether the Socialists are firmly committed to the centre-left alliance that has ruled Italy for decades, or are plotting a deal with the opposition Communists.

This was seen by political commentators here as a more serious problem than differences over Middle East policy, the issue which led the government to resign on October 17.

The resignation was necessary because the Republican Party withdrew from the cabinet. Eventually the government parties, who also include the Social Democrats and Liberals, made up their differences, allowing their resignation to be set aside.

The Republicans, who believe Craxi's policies are too pro-Arab, had pulled out saying they were not consulted over a decision to let Palestinian leader Mohammed (Abu) Abbas, alleged by Washington to have planned the hijack, leave Italy.

For many politicians, the crisis has been aggravated, if not partly caused, by Craxi's abrasive personal style and in particular his rough treatment of his arch political rival, Republican leader Giovanni Spadolini, the defence minister.

In a chamber of deputies (lower house) confidence debate last Wednesday, Craxi defended the Palestinians' recourse to armed struggle in support of their cause, although he also said it would not solve the Middle East problem.

This appeared to contradict a policy document previously agreed by the coalition partners which said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should only be involved in the peace process if it renounced violence.

But government politicians objected to Craxi's remark mainly because it seemed aimed at humiliating Spadolini. Craxi rubbed salt in the wound by saying that

Giuseppe Mazzini, a 19th century hero of Italian unity seen by the Republicans as a spiritual ancestor, had supported political assassinations.

The outraged Republicans and the Socialists' other dismayed allies were nevertheless forced to vote for the confidence motion for lack of any alternative.

With a major debate looming on the 1986 budget, containing vital measures to curb inflation and public spending, no one could afford a fresh government collapse.

In a senate debate on Friday, Craxi partly recanted and swore allegiance to the joint coalition policy document, but commentators said the political wounds had not healed.

The Christian Democrats strongly disapproved of the prime minister's treatment of the Republicans but fear even more that his remarks on the Middle East could herald an attempt to flirt with the Communists, who warmly applauded him.

The Communists have long been trying to lure the Socialists into a left-wing "alternative" alliance excluding the Christian Democrats.

In a television interview on Saturday, De Mita said Craxi's policies did nothing for government stability. "It is immoral to practise one policy with us and plot another in the corridors," he said.

Craxi, whose administration next Friday will become the longest-lasting in post-war Italy, reported that if he continued to face such hostility, "I fear that everything will end up by being put into discussion."

Some analysts think Craxi, whose handling of the Achille Lauro affair has been generally approved in opinion polls, wants general elections soon to try to improve the socialist share of some 12 per cent of the vote. Others believe he may really throw in his lot with the Communists.

But most think he is simply trying to play on his pivotal role between the Christian Democrats and Communists.

The daily La Repubblica commented: "The Christian Democrats are wrong if they think that Craxi will officially break up the coalition. And the Communists are wrong if they think that the Socialist leader will become a tool in their hands for the alternative they want so much."

"Craxi will continue along his road, using both of them as the need arises."

## Puzzling connections

By Thomas Stauffer

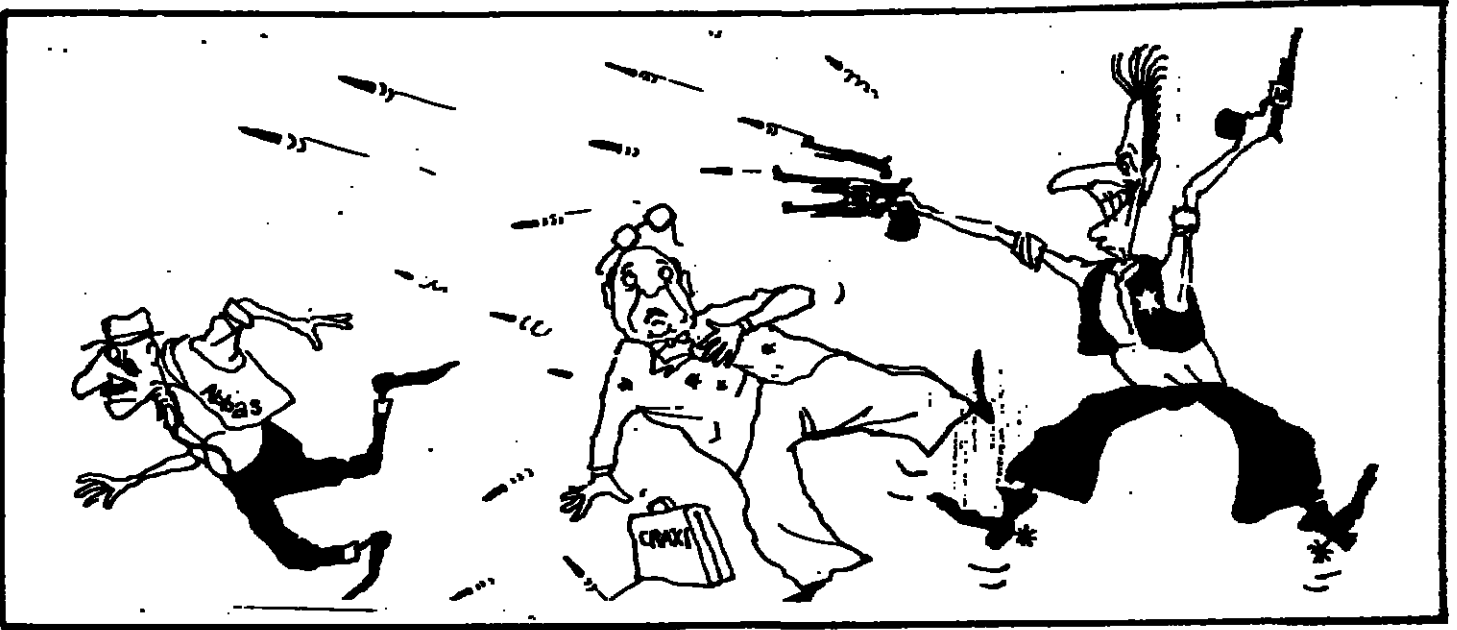
AN unexpected political triangle involving Harvard University, Israel, and the CIA was exposed last week when the Harvard student newspaper documented CIA-funding for the university's planned conference on Islamic fundamentalism.

The university first denied, then later admitted receiving \$45,000 in CIA funding, which had been concealed from participants, and the publicity prompted more than half of the programmed speakers and discussants to withdraw in protest. The conference, entitled "Islam and politics in the contemporary Muslim world," had been promoted by Professor Nadav Safran, director of the Harvard Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, an Egyptian-born Israeli who left Egypt before 1948 to fight in the Haganah and acquired U.S. citizenship in the 1960s. The guidelines for conference speakers, who were each offered \$1,000 in honoraria, focussed on the "causes of the Islamic ferment" and the "short and medium-term implications for the U.S."

The conference was closed to Harvard students but included as invitees staff of the Tel Aviv Strategic Centre and the head of the foreign policy planning council of the office of Israel's prime minister. Thirteen of the 20 speakers, including both Jews and non-Jews, withdrew and boycotted the meetings. Some, including the two Arabs invited, feared being compromised by the association with the CIA, while others objected to Safran's "unethical behaviour" in concealing the CIA link. Other revelations followed, including the public circulation of copies of a contract between Professor Safran and the CIA for a book on Saudi Arabia, which the CIA subsidised to the tune of \$107,000. It was further bruited that Safran's earlier conference on Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, in cooperation with the Institute for Strategic Studies in Israel, may also have had either Israeli or CIA backing, or both.

Other Harvard faculty members fear that this prominent connection with the CIA jeopardises Harvard's access to the Middle East and the ability to pursue innocent research.

Quite unresolved is a related question raised by a number of academics — why did the CIA choose Nadav Safran for these projects, given his demonstrable lack of expertise in the field? The rationale is indeed puzzling, unless this pattern of support represents an effort within the CIA to build legitimacy for a Middle East programme which is otherwise characterised as "anti-Arab" and "pro-Zionist" — Middle East International, London.



## Marcos manoeuvres to undercut opposition and appease U.S.

By Graham Lovell  
Manila

MANILA — In a manoeuvre as finely crafted as any in his 20 years as Philippine President, Ferdinand Marcos appears to have undercut his opposition as well as moved to appease U.S. alarm over the stability of his government.

By calling an election some 15 months before his six-year term expires, Marcos hopes to preempt his fractious opponents, prove he still commands the support of Filipino voters and convince the United States he is still very much master of his house.

He said he wants a fresh mandate from the people to show that he is on the right track in tackling the Philippines' chronic economic problems, domestic unrest and worsening communist insurgency.

At the same time, the 68-year-old president would use the campaign period to demonstrate that, contrary to periodic rumours here and abroad, he is not seriously ill or on the brink of death.

A draft bill being sent to the national assembly in the next day or two sets January 17 as the proposed election date for a president and vice-president, a post that was abolished when Marcos ruled by martial law between 1972 and 1981.

Palace lawyers believe they have avoided constitutional obstacles by having Marcos also send along a post-dated letter of resignation that would become effective only after the election is held and the winner sworn in.

Government officials reckon the assembly will approve the bill, possibly within a couple of weeks. But they concede the date might be moved to February or even March to allow the opposition at least a chance to get organised.

They also foresee a challenge in the supreme court to test the constitutionality of the bill. But they expect the 14-member Marcos-appointed panel to reject it.

The opposition had been haggling for months over how and who to nominate to challenge Marcos in the event of a snap election or in May 1987 if he went the full term.

The president's opponents

seem to have whittled down the list to a handful of possibilities — and two highly probable. But they face a tough task trying to tackle the Marcos political apparatus in organisation and cash.

Insiders believe that given the time the opposition has to get organised, it will be hard pressed to raise the money to mount an effective campaign against Marcos and the well-oiled machinery of his ruling New Society Movement (KBL).

But political analysts also believe Marcos himself might have serious problems of his own if there really is an election early next year.

Some suggest there might not be a vote at all, at least that Marcos might switch tracks and call a national referendum asking voters only to judge "Yes" or "No" to his record. It would be easier than going into a hugely expensive ballot box battle, especially with the economy still in the doldrums.

In some areas, particularly those reliant on sugar as a staple product, there is unemployment, discontent and hunger as industry grinds down. New investment is scarce and serious foreign debt problems are far from resolution despite pleas from international institutions for action.

Insurgency by the Communist New People's Army (NPA) is growing although the government says there have been "mass surrenders" by allegedly disenchanted rebels and sympathisers. There are signs that Muslim secessionists in the southern Philippines might become active again after a period of comparative quiet.

Along with the other problems, Marcos has to contend with the shadow of former Senator Benigno Aquino, the president's arch political foe until he was murdered at Manila airport in August 1983.

But Aquino's 52-year-old widow Corason is very much alive and might be a contender for the presidency in the election.

A verdict is expected soon in the trial of 26 men accused of involvement in the Aquino killing.

Among those charged as an accessory is General Fabian Ver, a close confidant of the president.

who is on leave as armed forces chief of staff.

If Ver is acquitted and reinstated — Marcos has promised he will return to his post if he is cleared — there could be a hostile response among young officers in the armed forces who are pressing for reforms.

It would also upset the United States which has said Ver's removal is important in truly overhauling the military and has been pushing for a satisfactory conclusion to the Aquino case.

Marcos has denied that Washington put pressure on him to call an election or be firmer in making major political, economic and military reforms.

But during the past few months there have been unmistakable signs of U.S. concern at his progress in tackling those issues and in his ability to deal adequately with the NPA, who are seen as a growing menace to the government.

The interest of the United States is reinforced by its large financial stake in the Philippines and its two big military bases north of Manila, which are a key to its security system in Asia and the Pacific.

Marcos has said U.S. congressmen and other observers would be welcome to watch the elections to see that they are "free and fair and impartially monitored."

Philippine elections have a notorious reputation for campaign and voting day mayhem although last year's national assembly elections were generally judged remarkably clean.

The most-tipped deputy to challenge Marcos and his as yet unknown running mate seem to be former senator Salvador Laurel and "Cory" Aquino.

Laurel, 55, leader of the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO), the largest opposition bloc in the assembly, is already running as nominee of his own group.

Mrs. Aquino has not committed herself. But a "Draft Cory" campaign claims to have collected almost a million signatures, which she has said she must have before agreeing to run.

Some analysts believe Cory Aquino would have to head the ticket to give it real strength, even though she is inexperienced in the tough, sometimes brutal, world of Philippine politics.

It is uncertain that Laurel would easily accept playing second fiddle, unless on exceptional terms, and a woman president could run counter to the Philippines' "machismo" image.

But many analysts believe Mrs. Aquino could profitably draw on the emotional appeal of her widowhood and her husband's memory, as well as her political "innocence," to offset mistrust they say is felt for Laurel, a former KBL member of the national assembly. He quit the assembly after the Aquino murder.

Still unclear is the position the banned Communist Party and the NPA might take on elections, as well as the stand of the militant left-wing National Democratic Front which the government views as a Communist cover group.

Clandestine party publications have said that in local government elections due next May, they would support candidates who were "genuinely nationalist and anti-Marcos."

Sources with links to the extreme left said it might be ready to do a deal with an anti-Marcos ticket, under certain conditions. More likely, it would stand aside and let those it terms "bourgeois reformers" fight it out.

Against all that, some analysts believe Marcos could still not have an election at all.

One well-informed source suggested that the election campaign might be stretched, ostensibly to accommodate the opposition candidates. In the meantime, the supreme court could uphold a challenge to the special election law and rule it unconstitutional.

Marcos would then call off the election and instead hold a referendum, simply asking voters if they approve of his government.

He would then be able to tell critics he had tried but was unable to have an election, he had proved the independence of the judiciary and he had secured a popular mandate to stay in office until his regular term runs out in 1987.

## New Polish premier faces task of reforming economy

WARSAW (R) — Zbigniew Messner, Poland's new prime minister,

was a provincial academic and Communist Party activist until 1981 when he began a rapid rise that catapulted him to national prominence.

He bears the stamp of Communist Party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski whom he succeeds as head of government and whose policies he is expected to continue.

Jaruzelski spotted Messner, a 56-year-old economist, during the Solidarity trade union upheaval when he was a delegate at the tumultuous ninth party congress

that set Polish Communism on the road to reform.

Before 1981, Messner was a respected regional activist anchored in the southern region of Silesia where he was rector of the Higher Economics School in the industrial city of Katowice.

At the congress, Messner was elected to the policy-making central committee and then to the politburo, the party's inner cabinet.

At the start of 1982, he took over as first secretary of the party's powerful Katowice region and two years ago was called to Warsaw by Jaruzelski to join the

government as deputy prime minister in overall charge of the economy.

As prime minister, he will be expected to give fresh impetus to economic and social reforms begun under Jaruzelski's leadership and to accelerate Poland's slow recovery from economic crisis.

Jaruzelski has already assured the party that Messner's government will follow the same policies.

Messner said in a recent interview: "The potential is not as meagre as it appears through the prism of economic collapse. I feel

that Poland continues to be a country with plenty of scope to increase production and national income."

He chided his countrymen for the economy's perennial problem of low productivity. "On the one hand, everyone complains about the standard of living and on the other we have low labour productivity, very poor discipline and little interest in earning extra," he said.

Messner was born near Lvov, part of the Soviet Union since World War Two, where his father was a railway worker. He is married with two daughters.



## Congo plants 10m trees

Oil will be the Congo's chief export for the foreseeable future, but when it runs out, the country will already have a programme for the export of wood products in place. John Tanner is an Oxford-based freelance journalist specialising in science and development issues.

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — Sixty per cent of Congo, on the north bank of the mighty River Zaire in Central Africa, is covered with forest. But earlier this year, President Denis Sassou Nguesso planted the ten millionth tree in an ambitious reforestation programme.

There are 20 million hectares of forest and woodland in the People's Republic of Congo, although nearly eight million hectares are considered unusable commercially because they are in swampy or mountainous regions.

In recent years virtually all Congo's export earnings have been from off-shore oil, but timber is the next most important export. At the present rate of extraction, "it would take over seven centuries to exhaust Congo's forestry resources," according to one expert.

But the one and three-quarter million people of Congo, who live in a country two-thirds the size of France, are already experiencing the problem of deforestation. This is particularly noticeable around the capital, Brazzaville, and along the Atlantic coast towards the port of Pointe Noire.

Half a million people are now

crowded into Brazzaville, once the administrative centre for the whole of French Equatorial Africa. For the poor, firewood is still the main means of cooking. The result is that for about five kilometres into the open savannah, which is the natural vegetation of central Congo, there is hardly a tree left standing.

This year, National Tree Day was celebrated with a fanfare of publicity. Everyone was encouraged to plant trees. "Trees are the source of life," eulogised the official monthly magazine.

"We cannot depend on petrol, which is already declining in price, forever," says the Congo's information minister, Christian Gilbert Bembet. "We want to diversify away from oil, and nature is on our side because everything grows here."

Plantations of fast-growing eucalyptus have been established around the industrial centre of Pointe Noire by the state corporation, l'Unité d'Afforestation Industrielle du Congo (UAIC). French aid and government money has financed the planting of over 9,000 hectares so far, with a specially developed eucalyptus hybrid. The broad-leaved trees

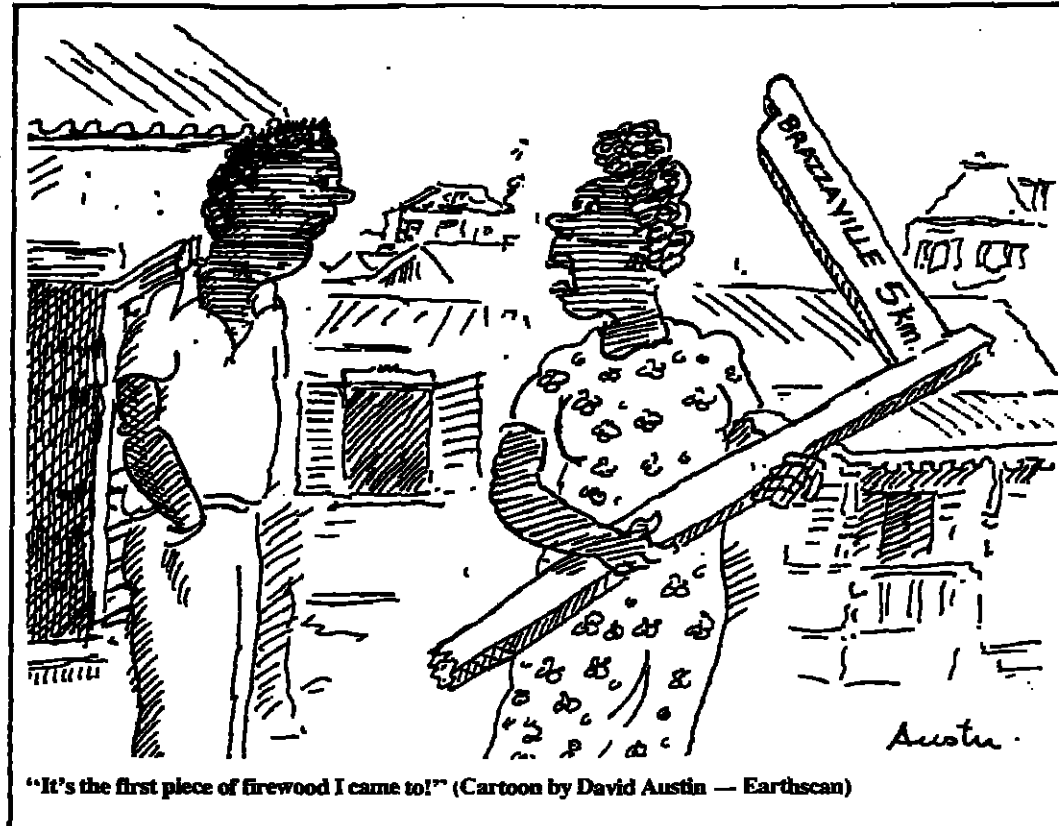
are laid out in straight lines over vast tracts of ground.

The plantations will provide the raw material for a pulp mill and plywood factory at Pointe Noire. The idea is that a planned pulp mill could produce 240,000 tonnes of pulp for paper and newsprint. But after five years of negotiations with various bankers, including a London merchant bank and the Algerian government, finance on the right terms is still not forthcoming.

Eucalyptus plantations have been heavily criticised in other countries, because the fast-growing trees require so much water that they can desiccate the soil. But here officials contend that the advantages of eucalyptus outweigh the disadvantages. Because of the tropical climate and type of tree, the area of plantation required to supply the factory will be seven times less than it would be in a temperate country.

It was on one of the eucalyptus plantations, about 24 kilometres from Pointe Noire, that Nguesso was shown on local television and in the press, planting his ten millionth tree to celebrate the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation's "International Year of the Forest."

Even before the eucalyptus scheme comes fully on stream, forestry and timber-using industries contribute about 10 per cent of



Congo's gross national product. Like its neighbours, Zaire and Gabon, Congo is a major exporter of hardwoods worldwide, with the timber industry supplying jobs for about 7,500 people.

Despite the tree-planting publicity, the government appears to be doing little to replace the trees felled around the capital. Every day, the women trudge into

Brazzaville with their bundles of fuelwood on their heads, and everyday the denuded ring around the city gets a little bigger. In the forests of the north there is some replanting but in the main the forestry enterprises rely on the ability of the vast forest reserves to regenerate themselves.

The Congolese Forestry Office (Congolais des Forêts) has concentrated its efforts on the Atlantic coast, by planting eucalyptus and the indigenous "limba" where the ravages of deforestation are most acute. But with oil providing 70 per cent of government revenue and 96 per cent export earnings, whatever the theory, the Congo's tree wealth will remain in the shade for the foreseeable future — Earthscan feature.

## China embarks on major housing reforms

By Mark O'Neill  
Reuter

PEKING — China has set in motion major reforms aimed at solving one of the country's most serious problems — an acute housing shortage in its cities, home to 200 million people.

The government has declared that housing must be "commercialised," which means a drastic expansion of private housing and an increase in public housing rents which are among the lowest in the world.

"We have spent billions on new building since 1949, but we have not solved the problem of housing for the people," Chai Junyi, deputy director-general of Peking's Housing Bureau, told Reuters.

He said the capital's five million residents now each had an average of 5.9 square metres (63 square feet) of living space, compared with 4.7 square metres (50 square feet) when the Communists came to power in 1949. In that time the population has more than doubled.

Wang Ying, a city official, said: "Housing in Peking has always been tight and after the Communist victory in 1949 there were no control on family size, so people had up to six children. Those children are reaching marriage age and need housing."

He added that there had been almost no construction at all throughout the country during the radical cultural revolution from 1966-76 — a time when the population was growing rapidly.

The results are cramped dwellings like that where Li Wei, a car mechanic, his wife and his son live round a courtyard shared by five other families.

Li has two small rooms: a bedroom with a clothes cupboard and chest of drawers and a kitchen with a coal stove and tap for cold water.

"We use a public toilet up the lane. We all hope to move into the new high-rises being built but who knows how many years that will be? It depends on how profitable your company is," Li said.

Most new high-rise flats have two bedrooms, a living room/dining room, a kitchen and bathroom. One-bedroom and three-bedroom flats are also available.

Like nearly all city people in China, Li depends for accommodation on his work unit.

The unit invests in housing which is allocated to its staff at rents around five yuan (\$1.60) a month for a two-bedroom flat.

The government wants to raise such nominal rents — average monthly income in cities is about 70 yuan (\$22) per person — and encourage the sale of flats to tenants.

An economic report approved by the Communist Party recently complained that the present centralised housing system and low rents were imposing an increasing financial burden on the state.

"Rents will be raised. But we must be very careful, look first and then take a step forward," said Chai.

Wang said raising rents after 36 years was an extremely sensitive issue but essential to stimulate the housing market. "If public rents are too low, people will not want to buy their own home," he said.

Chai said it was official policy to sell flats to their tenants. One-third of the price is met by the tenant and the rest by his work unit. The tenant repays the work unit, usually by instalments, and the apartment then becomes entirely his to sell or pass on to family members.

Chai said a two-bedroom flat of about 40 square metres would cost around 8,000 yuan (\$2,550).

About eight per cent of Peking's housing is now privately owned, with more people wanting to buy than there are homes available, he added.

Could people buy several homes and become professional landlords? Chai said because of the pressure for housing that stage had not yet been reached.

Huang Meimei, a carpet-maker and mother of a two-year-old daughter, said she had been able to get a flat with three small rooms because her parents and parents-in-law were veteran party members and distinguished academics.

"That gives them a certain influence which parents of ordinary couples do not have. Thousands of couples marry but have to live with their parents as they cannot get a place of their own," she said.

"We used to say there were two struggles, one to raise wages and one to find a house. We have won the first, as we are now able to earn more if we work harder," she added.

"But the second struggle we have not won, and it will take many years before we do."

## Archaeologists hunt 'culture' of man's earliest ancestors

By Boris Weintraub  
National Geographic

BERKELEY, Calif. — Nicholas Toth has hundreds of questions rattling around in his brain, but they all boil down to this one:

What was life like for early hominids, those pre-human ancestors who lived in eastern Africa about

1.5 to 2 million years ago?

Toth and his wife, Kathy Schick, are research scientists at the Institute of Human Origins here, and the preoccupation they and a few others have with the "culture" of hominids represents a major change in the way scientists study early man.

So different is it, in fact, that

unlike most researchers in the field who call themselves paleoanthropologists or paleontologists (students of fossilised bones), Toth and Schick consider themselves archaeologists. They are students of the lifestyles and cultural remains of those upright-walking ancestors of modern Homo sapiens.

### Still questioning

Though there are still many questions remaining to be settled about just exactly when and how one hominid group evolved into another, Toth and Schick consider the big paleoanthropological questions essentially resolved.

"We have a general sense now of how old things are and, although there are a lot of gaps to fill in, how humankind spread from one place to another over time," says Toth, sitting in his home-cluttered laboratory.

"There seems to be little doubt in most people's minds that tool-making hominids originated in Africa and spread to Eurasia and ultimately to the New World in fairly recent periods. There's been a shift in anthropological thinking toward looking at other aspects of lifestyles, to see how we can use the physical evidence left at archaeological sites to start inferring behaviour."

That physical evidence consists primarily of bones — both those of hominids and of the animals they ate — and stones, especially the stones they used, however primitively, as tools.

Studying early man in this way raises questions that are different from questions of which hominid evolved from what. Give Toth and Schick a moment, and the questions that concern them come pouring out.

"What were they eating?" Toth asks. "Were they hunters or scavengers? Their social behaviour: How similar or different was it

from humans or apes? What was the ecology of the animal? What types of environment did they occupy? How large was their range? What were their movements like during a day's time? Is there any evidence for what we sometimes call non-utilitarian behaviour: ritual, religion, the concept of an afterlife?"

### How did they think?

"Did they have a developed language?" Schick adds. "What was their thinking capacity like? Did they hunt? Did they eat a lot of meat, or were they primarily vegetarians?"

The questions are endless, the evidence skimpy and too easily open to misinterpretation. Toth and Schick are all too aware of that.

"It could be that 90 per cent of their technology was in wood or leather or bone," Toth admits. "And either the material won't be preserved over time, or we wouldn't recognize them as tools. We're seeing only the tip of the iceberg."

The other important task is to put the physical evidence in the context of the hominid site. Where are the remains located on the landscape? Are they on a river system, or a lake? What kinds of animals and plants were nearby? Is there evidence of what the climate of the time was like?

"Our approach to archaeology is very different from someone studying the Maya or California Indians, because we cannot make any assumptions about what these creatures were like in this time period," Toth notes.

"Sometimes when you're looking at the remains of these individuals, their culture looks just slightly subhuman, and maybe, they aren't really all that intelligent. I have a feeling that if you could go back and look at these

individuals, they would seem very precocious in many ways, and very dim-witted in others. There would be a lot of surprises, and I'm not sure where the surprises would be."

Because of this Schick and Toth attempt as much as possible to limit their speculation to what the physical evidence shows. Instead, they have conducted experiments — to see what happens to bones left lying around on the ground, to see how butchering an animal with a stone tool affects both the bone and the tool, to learn what sorts of marks can be detected under a scanning electron microscope.

### New patterns seen

"I can assure you that once you start doing those experiments, your insights into the prehistoric increase geometrically," says Toth. "You see patterns you

would never have seen before."

By doing this experimentation, we can kind of put ourselves in the minds of the hominids better and say, 'Why did they do that?' And then we say, 'Oh, I know why, because they were butchering the animal this way,' or, 'This is the kind of artifact they were probably trying to make.'"

Not all their experimentation involves prehistoric sites, however. Toth has a notion to give a bunch of bones to a dog kennel, to let a big range of dogs of different sizes chew on them.

"It's a very quick and dirty way of getting a carnivore sample," he points out with a gleam in his eye. "You'd have thousands of bone fragments to analyse in a very short period of time."

It sounds like an odd way to study the behavior of 1.5 million-year-old human ancestors, but every bit of evidence helps.



Kathy Schick and Nicholas Toth measure and analyse stone hand axes between 300,000 and 400,000 years old, discovered with elephant bones in Spain. The archaeologists, working here in the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid, are trying to find out what life was like for the earliest humans.

## Britain to decide on UNESCO membership by end of year

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

LONDON — In the face of fierce debate at home and abroad, Britain is set to decide whether to carry out a threat to quit UNESCO on grounds that the United Nations' main cultural body has betrayed its charter.

A final decision will not be taken until December, but government sources say there are strong signs Britain may follow the United States and abandon the body, the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

The sources said little has emerged from UNESCO's biennial conference in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, to persuade Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government Britain should stay. The conference is in its closing stages.

Britain warned last year it would quit on December 31, 1985, unless the U.N. body undertook major reforms.

It accused UNESCO of bad management and of persistent bias against the West through peace, information and human rights programmes which it said reflected one-sided Soviet bloc views.

British Overseas Development Minister Timothy Raison said: "It is unacceptable that UNESCO should be used as a vehicle for the dissemination of ideas such as state control of the media or one-sided propaganda on disarmament issues."

The United States pulled out of UNESCO in December 1984 levelling similar charges in a move which left the organisation suddenly starved of one quarter of its annual budget.

Britain's withdrawal would not be as damaging financially because it contributes under five per cent to the UNESCO budget but the international repercussions would be almost as serious.

A British pull-out would strike a further deep blow at the U.N. principle of universality. Other nations, including West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Singapore, have signalled that they could follow suit.

Joining would expose Britain to attacks by its Commonwealth partners, many of them developing nations which share or sympathise with the radical policies espoused by UNESCO's director Amadou-Mahtar M'bow during his 11-year management.

By leaving, Britain would also risk irritating France which houses the UNESCO headquarters.

At home, politicians, academics and artists have piled on the pressure to persuade the government to keep Britain in the organisation which it helped to found in London 40 years ago.

UNESCO supporters are even bringing M'bow to London on November 18 in the hope that he will lobby Thatcher personally. Raison, who will be involved in the final decision, reminded the

UNESCO conference when it opened last month that Britain was looking for "thorough-going and comprehensive reform."

"Without it, our intention to withdraw will be confirmed," he said adding that Britain expected the conference to come up with better programmes, less political bias, a responsible attitude to money matters and improved management.

This was a distillation of the original demands tabled by Britain which were aimed at bringing UNESCO back into the strict confines of education, science and culture and making it more action-orientated and more subjected to members' control.

UNESCO says it has addressed a number of the British demands, by reducing paper work, decentralising and drawing up stricter budgetary priorities and allowing outside consultants to inspect its often controversial programmes.

But UNESCO steadfastly defends the programmes arguing that they reflect the wishes of a majority of members who see the organisation as a sympathetic forum in which to press the richer nations for "new world orders."

British officials say the programmes will be crucial in the final analysis of Britain's future in UNESCO.

"It will not simply be a question of totting up points but rather of trying to determine on the basis of current programmes how UNE-

SCO will develop over the next few years," one said.

The difficulty facing Britain is that it must determine how far an international body like UNESCO can be expected to perform according to quantifiable standards and how far these can be realistically divorced from all political considerations.

Novelist Graham Greene, actor Peter Ustinov and composer Sir Michael Tippett are among prominent Britons who have sprung to UNESCO's defence.

The British parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee has also recommended that Britain remain a member and former conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath said to withdraw would be lamentable and illogical.

UNESCO supporters and detractors have waged an acrimonious debate, much of it recently in the letters' page of the London Times.

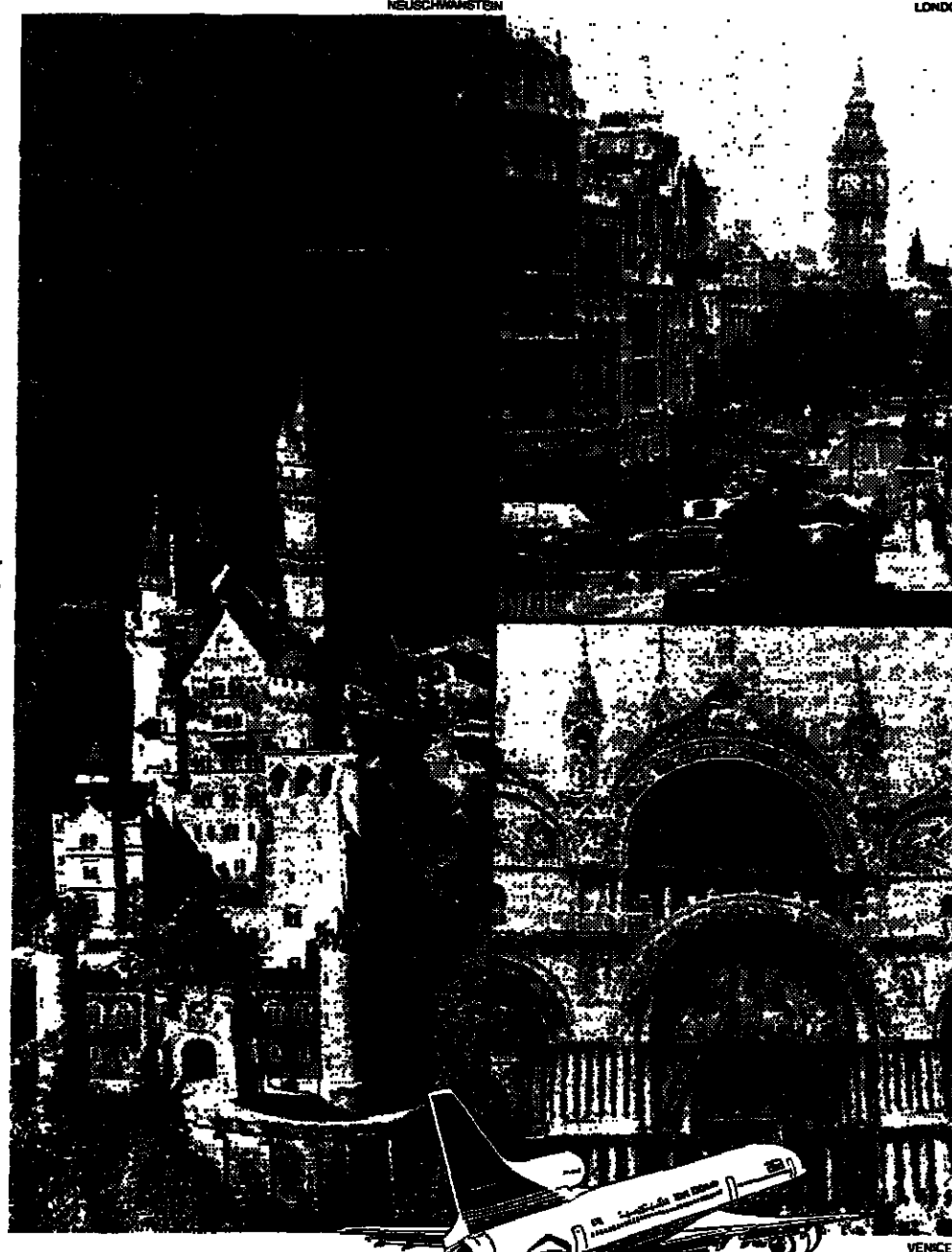
"The pretence that Britain is a force for reform with UNESCO must end," the Times argued.

This prompted Raison to retort: "Britain's reform programme has become the agenda for the reform in UNESCO and still is."

The Times was dismissive in its reply:

"Mr. Raison's letter bears the hallmark of official drafting, in which case the officials at UNESCO are certainly still pulling the wool over his eyes about what is really going on."

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# Kasparov calls for rule changes for chess title

MOSCOW (R) — World Chess Champion Garry Kasparov has called for the championship rules to be changed by a council of grandmasters and renewed his criticism of International Chess Federation (FIDE) Boss Florencio Campomanes.

In an interview two days after wrestling the title from fellow Soviet Grandmaster Anatoly Karpov, the new champion stressed his discontent with the rules that could require a revenge match within months.

"The rules matter must be discussed between grandmasters, we need a union of grandmasters from East and West," he said. "It is impossible for one man to solve all these problems. I am now the chess king, but I want democracy."

Asked about the conciliatory style of his closing news conference Sunday, shortly before Campomanes placed the victor's wreath around his neck, Kasparov, 22, explained "I did not want to make a scandal on the greatest day of my life."

"My position about the return match and the match rules hasn't changed," he said.

Following the controversial termination of his first match with Karpov last February, Kasparov accused Campomanes of intervening to save the defending champion and dubbed the pair "Karpomanes."

"Before, I said I had good chances to beat Karpov. It was Karpomanes I could not beat. Now I need the help of the whole chess

world to beat Karpomanes," he said.

"I have reached the dream of my chess life. I have beaten Karpov and become world champion. But the chess world needs new, good rules and must begin steps against Karpomanes."

Kasparov, a Jewish-Armenian from the Caspian Sea republic of Azerbaijan, outlined his proposal for the rules governing the world title. In his view the match should remain limited to 24 games with the champion retaining the title in the event of a 12-12 tie.

But he feels the rematch clause should be abolished and the length of the championship cycle restored to three years from two as it is now.

According to Kasparov, the 34-year-old Karpov who held the title for 10 years mentioned his own thoughts just before the award ceremony Sunday.

Karpov hopes to have the rematch postponed till later in the year. Kasparov pointed out that this would disrupt the hectic two-year cycle, already disrupted by the protracted championship matches.

Kasparov noted that he began the qualification stages in 1982. If Karpov succeeds in prolonging the series it will have taken five years

for him to establish his right to the title, he said.

Discussing the bitter rivalry between himself and Karpov, the new titleholder had high praise for his adversary.

"Karpov is a very, very strong player. Between Karpov and Kasparov no one has a big advantage. What is important is who will be able to improve in his opponent's territory," Kasparov said.

Kasparov said he had learned much about defence and technique from Karpov, but in tactical complications — Kasparov's realm — the ex-champion still had a disadvantage.

Summing up the latter stages of the match when Karpov was trailing, he said Karpov had to risk playing to his opponent's strengths.

"Karpov fought like a hero. Anyone else would have lost by four or five points. With Karpov there was only one point in the match — he could have drawn the last game if he wanted."

Looking ahead, Kasparov outlined the responsibilities of his new title. "I have promised to be an active world champion. This is my duty before chess. Campomanes, in general, talks about popularising chess but I want to make real steps."

"I want to try and improve the connections between countries. As a sportsman I'm waiting for a new detente. It's the best situation for a connection in sports, culture — I'm sure you are waiting for it too," he said.



Garry Kasparov (left) and Marat Gromov, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, during the opening ceremony of the World Chess Championship (TASS photo)

## Northern Ireland determined to realise a dream

LONDON (R) — Northern Ireland face England Wednesday determined to realise their dream of a place in next year's World Cup soccer finals with a performance of skill and character requiring no favours from their fellow-Britons.

"Don't underestimate us and don't patronise us," said Manager Billy Bingham as he squashed suggestions that his team's only hope was for a complacent performance by injury-hit England.

"If I hear anyone say one more time that Irish spirit will carry us through I will choke them. It is very unfair to put our ach-

## Compromise proposed for English soccer

LONDON (R) — Fresh proposals which may head off a total upheaval in English soccer were disclosed Tuesday.

The Football League produced a plan which they hoped might offset the "genuine grievances" felt by top clubs over the current financial set-up.

The proposals came after clubs from the second division had agreed Tuesday morning to the revolutionary plan unveiled Monday by the top sides from the first division.

This would involve a streamlined 20-club first division and a 24-club second division instead of 22 in each as at present. Clubs from lower leagues would be left to run their own affairs.

Tuesday the league, recognising the need for some change, came up with a financial inducement for top teams.

The league's management committee said the lower divisions should be allowed to restructure as long as it did not impose "a further financial burden on the league as a whole."

They also proposed that a greater proportion of any money from television would go only to clubs whose games were covered

live on television.

Bingham's team, who beat Romania in Bucharest last month to revive their ambitions, need a draw at Wembley in their European qualifying Group Three tie to clinch their place in Mexico.

Section leaders England have already qualified.

But, in spite of injuries to captain and midfield mainspring Bryan Robson, striker Mark Hateley and winger John Barnes, England remain favourites for a win that would leave Northern Ireland's dream of a second consecutive finals appearance depending on Romania's fate in Turkey.

England Manager Bobby Robson has named Ray Wilkins as his captain and picked Everton midfielder Paul Bracewell, Chelsea's in-form striker Kerry Dixon and Tottenham's inconsistent winger Chris Waddle as his replacements for the injured trio.

Dixon, whose first international appearance at Wembley will coincide with goalkeeper Pat Jennings' world record 113th cap for Northern Ireland, is adamant there will be no "old pals" act.

He said: "You don't get any bigger occasions than this. So anybody who thinks I'll be giving it less than 110 per cent is daft."

While England's youthful replacements will strive to persuade Robson of their worth to his Mexico-bound squad, Northern Ireland will rely on a closely-knit and experienced team including such stalwarts as Jimmy Nicholl, Mal Donaghy, Sammy McIlroy, Gerr Armstrong and Norman Whiteside, all veterans of the 1982 finals.

Much will depend, however, on how the Irish defence copes with the pace and mobility of England striker Gary Lineker, who hit a hat-trick in their 5-0 rousing of Turkey last month.

"This is a one-off match with much more at stake for us than for England," said Bingham. "There is a big rainbow with a pot of gold waiting for us if we can pull it off."

Also in Group Three Turkish Manager Coskun Ozari has named eight new players in his squad of 17 for Wednesday's World Cup qualifying game against Romania.

The match is a formality for out-of-contention Turkey but the Romanians could qualify for next year's finals in Mexico on goal average if they win and Northern

Ireland lose to England in their tie being played simultaneously.

Ozari's new caps follow the Turkish side's disastrous performance last month when they were beaten 5-0 by England.

But he is confident about Wednesday's floodlight match at the Ataturk Stadium in this Aegean port city. "We have nothing to worry about," he told newsmen.

He has brought in forward Senol Corlu for the injured Hasan Vezir and midfielder Rivan Dilen in doubtful after a weekend injury.

Romanian Manager Lucescu Nircea said his men were in good form. "We will field our strongest team," he said.

They will be aiming to keep a tight rein on Turkish strikers Tanju Colak, the country's top goalscorer with 15 goals from 11 league games for Samsunspor this season, and Selcuk Yula.

Ozari says his men will be watching midfielders Gheorghe Hagi, rated as one of the most exciting new talents in Europe, and striker Rodion Camataru, back from an absence due to injury.

Group Three standings:

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts.
England	7	4	3	0	21	2	11
Northern Ireland	7	4	1	2	8	5	9
Finland	8	3	2	3	7	12	8
Romania	7	2	3	2	9	6	7
Turkey	7	0	1	6	1	21	1

## Soviets dominate World Gymnastics Championship

MONTREAL (R) — The rejuvenation of Yuri Korolev and the emergence of two new women stars laid the foundations for the Soviet Union's domination of the World Gymnastics Championships which ended Sunday.

Korolev had been struggling with his form since claiming the overall crown in 1981. But, with perfect timing, he got it all back to land four gold medals and a silver in the week-long championships — one of the best ever performances by a Soviet.

While the 23-year-old dominated the men's events, Elena Shoushounova and Oksana Omelianchik swept all before them in the women's competition.

The talented pair helped the Soviets to their ninth team title

since 1950, then shared the gold in the individual overall championship with a succession of graceful displays packed with expression and charm.

Shoushounova and Omelianchik, who burst unannounced on the gymnastics stage when they took last June's European championships by storm, each struck gold Sunday night to take their personal totals to three.

Omelianchik, the 15-year-old darling of the crowd, stole the limelight when she scored a perfect 10 to win the floor title.

It was her second maximum mark of the championships and her dazzling routine denied Shoushounova the title by the narrowest of margins.

But the 16-year-old from Leningrad had already secured victory over Olympic champion Ecaterina Szabo of Romania in the vault final with a couple of refined efforts.

Omelianchik's 10 was only the seventh of the week here. At the Los Angeles Olympics there were 51 perfect marks, but a stricter marking system was in effect there.

The other 10 of the night was claimed by petite Romanian Daniela Silivaş — a definite star of the future.

Her purposeful performance on the beam swept her to her first world championship gold, once again at the expense of Szabo.

Tong Fei collected the only 10 awarded during the men's competition — his perfect performance came on the high bar in the optional programme of the team competition.

The 24-year-old Chinese was one of the few capable of matching the superb Soviets and he powered his way to gold on the floor,

on which he also won in 1983, and high bar.

But the Chinese, silver medalists in Los Angeles, relinquished the team title to Korolev and his colleagues in controversial circumstances.

They felt they paid a high price for being drawn early in the morning on the championships' opening day to perform their compulsory exercises.

Chinese trainer Zhang Jian complained afterwards that the marking had been tougher in the morning than in the evening — when the Soviets performed — and called for the competition to be restructured.

But although the Chinese often had more flair and imagination than their Russian rivals, they lacked the Soviets' consistency.

And it was consistency that shone through Korolev's succession of superb displays which enabled him to succeed his absent teammate Dmitri Belozzerchev as the world's greatest gymnast.

## Perry, Hagre share lead in Bowling World Cup

SEOUL (R) — Sweden's Annette Hagre rolled a superb 257 to gain a share of the lead after 18 games in the women's section of the Bowling World Cup Tuesday.

Hagre's score, the hottest of the six-game session, gave her an aggregate of 3,530 pins and boosted her two places to join overnight leader Pan Perry of Guam.

The real dogfight of the day's play, interrupted for an hour as workmen frantically plugged leaks in the ceiling, involved those bowlers in the 34-strong field who were battling to make the top 16 cut.

Malaysia's Pearly Chung finally eased into 16th slot with 3,277, cutting out Malta's popular Doris Camilleri on 3,268. A surprise casualty was Mexico's Mary Carmen Parra who could manage only 20th.

The greatest improvement was shown by Britain's Judy Howitt who raced from midfield to number five and now looks likely to be involved in the finals at the weekend.

South Korea's Byun Yong-Hwan gave the local fans a boost on the third day when he took over the lead in the 43-strong men's field with an aggregate of 3,406 after 16 games.

## Danish soccer star in for a busy day

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Bayern Munich have chartered a private jet to whisk their Danish star Soeren Lerby back to West Germany for a vital cup game just hours after playing in a World Cup soccer tie in Ireland Wednesday.

The midfield ace lines up for Denmark in Dublin at 1430 GMT but Bayern said Tuesday they would spare no effort to get him to Bochum in time for the kick-off of their tricky third round cup game at 1900 GMT.

As Denmark are virtually certain of qualifying for next year's World Cup finals in Mexico, Lerby hopes to be substituted at half-time so that he can rush to the airport and fly to Dusseldorf where a car will be waiting to take him the last 60 kilometres to Bochum.

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### INVITATION

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(Arabic)  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30  
Abdali, behind Alfa office







## Swiss troops to open fire on those breaching summit security

GENEVA (R) — Swiss troops carrying machine-guns have been ordered to shoot anyone breaching security measures during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit next week. Geneva security chiefs said Tuesday.

"All guns will be loaded and the soldiers have been issued orders to fire on any person penetrating or trying to penetrate the security perimeter guarded by the army," said Guy Fontanet, head of the local government committee on security.

Outside the marked or fenced perimeter at summit sites troops will shoot the warning "half" once, the suspected person must stop immediately and follow instructions," he said.

"This warning will be given only once and then the troops will open fire," Fontanet said, commenting to Reuters on security instructions issued by Geneva's Department of Police and Justice.

The Swiss have called up 2,000 soldiers to back some 1,500 poli-

ice. They will be protecting a 10-kilometre stretch of shoreline along Lake Geneva during the Nov. 19-20 summit.

Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will spend about five days in Geneva for the summit.

Security forces will have their task complicated by a roving horde of some 3,000 international journalists covering the meeting — the first superpower summit since Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev met in Vienna in 1979.

Along with the 10th Infantry Regiment, the army will call in about 15 tanks and an anti-aircraft battery. Gen. Henri Butty, military boss of the operation, told reporters recently.

From the time Mr. Reagan and

his wife Nancy arrive on Saturday, demonstrations will be allowed only on the south bank of Lake Geneva and the Rhone River, which divides the city. All summit activity will be on the north side.

The anti-aircraft battery will be looking for "unauthorised, suspect or unidentified planes", Fontanet said. Interceptor aircraft will be sent to force down such planes.

The many sail and motor boats harboured in lake-side ports will be banned from waters near summit activity.

Jacques Vernet, also on the security committee, issued an apology to Genevans "who will have to make sacrifices" during the period but said the measures were aimed at a tranquil stay so the leaders could concentrate on their task.

Meanwhile the Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda said Tuesday the United States was trying to threaten or overthrow any government it looked on unfavourably.

Yuri Zhukov, one of the newspaper's chief political observers, said the Reagan administration had shown by its actions a willingness to oust leaders who did not fit into its global strategy.

The article was the latest in a series attacking President Reagan's speech last month to the United Nations in which he said regional issues should be a major feature at next week's U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva.

In his address, Mr. Reagan said conflicts in Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Kampuchea and Nicaragua had to be resolved to reduce superpower tensions.

Zhukov said the United States considered it had a right to interfere wherever it liked.

"Statements come again and again from Washington... over a certain right of the United States to decide at its own discretion which governments in other countries are 'legitimate' and which are not," he said.

## S. African police kill 2 black women

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African police said Tuesday they shot dead two black women in overnight protests, adding to the more than 800 people who have died in unrest in the last 13 months.

The police report coincided with a commentary of state radio defending plans almost to double the size of the police force by enlisting nearly 40,000 extra members by 1995.

The radio commentary, reflecting official thinking, said the increase could reduce the amount of force which police had to use to control unrest.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said one woman died after police fired on a crowd throwing petrol-bombs at a police squad near Uptown in the northern Cape province.

The second was killed when a policeman fired on a crowd attacking his home in Mamelodi township near Pretoria.

The government called in the army in October last year to help control the unrest, but senior policemen privately expressed disquiet over the use of young army conscripts, trained to kill in anti-guerrilla warfare, in volatile black townships.

The radio said: "The accusation that South Africa is a police state is, literally, absurd." It said the ratio of policemen to head of population, 1.9 to 1,000, was much lower than in Western Europe and less force was needed to curb unrest if more police were available.

In Cape Town, black nationalist leader Winnie Mandela, who has been given a deadline of next Friday to return to internal exile or face possible arrest, vowed again that she would defy Pretoria.

Mrs. Mandela is in Cape Town to be with her husband Nelson, who has been in jail for over 20 years for sabotage but is currently in hospital under heavy guard recovering from prostate surgery.

She said her husband, still acknowledged as leader of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group which is fighting white rule, was recovering.

## C. Americans agree on political declaration

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Nicaragua and its neighbours have agreed on the text of a political declaration they are due to issue in conjunction with the European Community (EC) here, diplomats said.

Speaking as 21 Community and Latin American foreign ministers resumed talks here aimed at helping to bring peace to Central America, the diplomats said the deal was agreed at a breakfast meeting Tuesday.

The meeting was sponsored by the four Contadora nations which have been trying to bring peace to the region since 1983.

The diplomats gave no details but said the text agreed by the Central Americans had still to be approved by the Community countries and Spain and Portugal. However, this should not pose any problems.

Nicaragua insisted Monday on a clear condemnation of what it called Washington's interference in its affairs, clouding prospects for the signing of an historic co-operation agreement with the Community.

Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios later confirmed that an agreement had been reached.

He said difficulties posed by the Nicaraguan demand for an anti-U.S. clause had been avoided by including a general condemnation of terrorism in all its forms.

Diplomats said the Nicaraguans had wanted a condemnation of what they described as "state terrorism," regarded as a reference to U.S. support for the Contra rebels opposing its Sandinista government.

The Honduran minister said the declaration would also call for an end to foreign military presence in the region and an end to the arms race there.

The European Bloc is negotiating its first economic accord and a pact opening former political dialogue with Costa Rica, El

Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

The talks were called by the Community to try to give a new push to the four-nation Contadora Group's initiative to solve the region's problems without outside interference.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco told journalists the U.S. must end what he called its war with Nicaragua before his country cut its military build-up, described by other Central American states as a major block to the Contadora's plan.

On Monday Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said a peace plan for Central America could succeed only if the United States ended its support for rebels battling his government.

Mr. Ortega told a news conference Nicaragua would find it difficult to accept the revised peace plan by the four-nation Contadora Group if the United States did not first sign a separate agreement to end support for the rebels.

"No solution or document will be effective in Central America while the North American government does not cease completely direct or indirect aggression against the people of Nicaragua," he said.

The Defence Ministry said 30 Nicaraguan militia members were killed Monday in clashes with rebels trying to capture a road linking Managua and the town of Rama, about 200 kilometres east of the capital.

Mr. Ortega described U.S. support for the insurgents as part of a policy of "brutal, immoral aggression" in Central America and accused the Reagan administration of attempting to block peaceful solutions to regional problems.

He read out a letter stating Nicaragua's response to a revised peace plan by the Contadora group.



## Danish prince suspended from school

COPENHAGEN (R) — Prince Joachim of Denmark, the 16-year-old son of Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik, has been suspended from school for one week after rowdy pupils forced a school play to be abandoned, the daily Berlingske Tidende reported Tuesday.

The prince was one of eight pupils sent home from the fashionable Oeregaard School in Copenhagen where members of the audience at a school comedy made catcalls and blew sweets through peashooters at the actors, according to press reports.

Joachim's brother, Crown Prince Frederik, 17, escaped with a reprimand. Berlingske Tidende said the school headmaster was not available for comment but an official spokesman at Amalienborg Palace, the Danish royal family's residence in Copenhagen, said the report "appears to be correct."

Acid-thrower sentenced to hang

## Acid-thrower sentenced to hang

DHAKA (R) — A 35-year-old businessman has been sentenced to hang by a military court in the western district of Jessore for throwing nitric acid on his divorced wife in July last year, court officials said Tuesday. They said Moazzem Hossain, who was sentenced Monday, will become the fifth man to be sent to the gallows since a martial law ordinance was issued in September to crack down on crime, particularly against women. The ruling provides for death or life imprisonment for murder, rape, torture of women and acid-throwing. Court chairman Maj. Golam Mustafa Khan told reporters Razia Begum Emily divorced Hossain after he "used his wife for monetary gains against her will." In revenge, Hossain broke into the house of Emily's second husband and maimed her permanently by spraying acid, he added.

Halley's Comet seen with the naked eye

PASADENA, California (R) — U.S. and British astronomers perched on mountains in California and Hawaii viewed Halley's Comet with the naked eye during its first appearance in 76 years, a spokesman said here. Jim Wilson of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) said JPL scientists Charles Morris and Steven Edberg made the first official unaided observation of the comet early on Friday morning from a mountain spot 7,000 feet (2,100 metres) above sea level. Alan Pickup of the United Kingdom infrared telescope group made his sighting from about 9,000 feet (2,700 metres) at Halepohaku, Hawaii, about 45 minutes with the naked eye in this apparition (of Halley's Comet), and in both cases they looked with binoculars to make damn sure," Wilson, who is working with the International Halley Watch, told Reuters. Named after 17th Century English astronomer Edmund Halley, the first scientist to forecast the date of its return, the comet will be closest to earth next April 11, about 39 million miles away, and will be visible until May. It will not return again until around 2061.

Bookmakers predict Jamaican to win Miss World pageant

LONDON (R) — Seventy-eight young women prepare to fight it out for the 35th annual Miss World title this week with bookmakers agreeing after days of dissent on a teenage Jamaican student as the favourite. With two days to go until the final line-up at London's Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, Britain's two leading bookmakers both listed 19-year-old Allison Barnett as favourite at odds of 5-1 and 6-1 to win the £30,000 (\$42,000) prize. Other leading contenders include Miss Iceland and Miss Finland, who had been a favourite since last Thursday. This year's competitors have been spared much of the publicity traditionally surrounding details of their private lives in the run-up to the contest, expected to attract a worldwide television audience of some 700 million. Instead popular newspapers, always striving for a scandal in connection with the event, have struck at the heart of the contest itself. They have devoted full pages to allegations that organizer Julia Morley, for years the custodian of the pageant's wholesome image, has been involved in an affair with a South American diplomat.

## Ugandan rebels still holding 4 Germans

NAIROBI (R) — Four West Germans who were on a Uganda Airlines plane hijacked on Sunday were still in rebel-held territory Tuesday but the West German ambassador to Uganda said they would apparently return to Kampala soon.

Ambassador Guenter Held told Reuters by telephone the four, a doctor, his wife and two nurses, were staying in a hotel near Kasese, a town in south-west Uganda controlled by the National Resistance Army (NRA) where their plane was forced to land.

Mr. Held said they only recently arrived in Uganda and had planned to work in the remote West Nile province.

The hijacking came against the backdrop of Nairobi peace talks between the NRA and the Ugandan military government. The ruling military council blamed the NRA for the incident but the guer-

rilla group denied it was responsible.

Paramilitary sources in Kampala said the Fokker Friendship was seized by an army lieutenant believed to have recently escaped from jail.

Mr. Held said that all of the estimated 48 passengers and crew were expected to return to the capital in the next day or two and that the embassy had information the Germans were in good health.

## Court to give Aquino trial verdict on Nov. 20

MANILA (R) — The court trying Philippine military chief Gen. Fabian Ver and 25 others linked to the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Tuesday postponed its verdict until next Wednesday.

Earlier, clerk of court Menia Nazario said Chief Judge Manuel Pamaran had set delivery of the judgment for Monday.

A few hours later Mr. Pamaran reset the date for Nov. 20.

Augusto Amores, one of the three trial judges, told reporters they had reached a unanimous decision and the judgment ran to nearly 100 pages.

He said the date was changed because of a petition filed by lawyers and others in supreme court Monday asking it to declare a mistrial and stop the judges delivering the verdict.

Amores said the new date would give the supreme court 10 days to rule and there could be a further postponement if no ruling came by then.

Gen. Ver, a kinsman and confident of President Ferdinand Marcos, two other generals, 22 other middle-ranking and non-commissioned officers and a businessman were charged last February for alleged involvement in the murder of Sen. Aquino and his alleged assassin, Rolando Galman.

Sen. Aquino was shot dead at Manila airport on Aug. 21, 1983.

on his return from three years voluntary exile in the United States. Galman, described by the military as a Communist agent, was shot dead moments later.

Mr. Marcos, who has called presidential elections for Jan. 17, has said he will reinstate Gen. Ver — who has been on leave of absence — if he is acquitted.

Most lawyers believe Gen. Ver is certain to be acquitted.

Mr. Marcos has been under pressure from the United States to drop him.

More than 30 people, including some leading lawyers, petitioned the supreme court Monday to declare mistrial in the case and stop the court delivering its verdict.

The petitioners claimed the court had grossly violated the cardinal requirements of due process of law. They asked that a new trial be ordered by an impartial tribunal.

Court sources said Tuesday they had received no restraining order from the supreme court.

The murder of Sen. Aquino, an arch-rival of Mr. Marcos, and the reinstatement of Gen. Ver are hot political issues which are certain to dominate the election campaign.

An inquiry commission which probed the murder said last year there was a military plot to kill the popular opposition leader and found the 26 men indictable for the crime.

## Indonesian army accused of shooting wounded protesters

JAKARTA (R) — A witness in a subversion trial Tuesday accused Indonesian troops of shooting wounded protesters and driving an army truck over demonstrators lying on the ground to avoid bullets after a riot in Jakarta last year.

Yusron, a 21-year-old unemployed Jakarta resident, told a court he was shot four times by troops and bundled into an army truck piled high with bodies.

"There were three layers (of people) under me... and three on top of me," said Yusron, a defence witness in the trial of retired Gen. Hartono Dharsono.

Yusron, wounded during the Muslim riot in the rundown port area of Tanjung Priok, said in a rare eyewitness account that he passed out shortly after being thrown into the truck and woke up three days later in hospital.

"I saw troops shooting injured people... I saw trucks run over people who had thrown themselves to the ground to avoid bullets," he told the court.

More than 1,000 people cheered Yusron's testimony in front of three truck-loads of armed riot police.

Defence lawyers asked Yusron to estimate how many died in the riot of September last year, but the question was over-ruled by the judge.

Dharsono — a former secretary general of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — was indicted at the judge's decision to block the question.

"I'm facing a death sentence and all questions relevant to my defence should not be over-ruled," he told the court.

Dharsono is being tried for a series of offences including authorising a pamphlet which challenged the military's account of the riot which erupted after fiery Islamic sermons critical of President Suharto's military-backed government.

Several key points in Yusron's testimony conflicted sharply with official versions of the riot, in which the military said 30 people were killed.

Yusron accused troops of starting the riot by opening fire into the unarmed crowd at close range without warning. The military's version is that troops fired warning shots and the crowd was armed with sickles and crowbars.

Later the prosecution asked Yusron how he knew those in the truck with him were dead. "I didn't know," he replied.

Yusron said after the sermons about 10,000 people chanting "Allah is Great" marched on a police station to demand the release of four mosque attendants held after a row with security officers. The government said there were 1,500 rioters.

The protesters were met by troops who formed a tight barrier before they reached the station and ordered them to halt. Yusron said.

"The troops later took two steps back and suddenly fired into the crowd."

## Muzorewa quits politics

HARARE (R) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a former Zimbabwean prime minister and leader of the United African National Council (UANC), has resigned from the party and quit politics, a UANC official said Tuesday.

Party Secretary-General Edward Mazziwana told Reuters that Muzorewa, who is in the United States, had sent letters to senior UANC officials in Zimbabwe last month informing them of his resignation.

Mr. Mazziwana declined to give any other details. But the Herald newspaper reported Tuesday that Muzorewa said in the letters the UANC should either call a congress to elect a new leader or disband and allow party members to join other political organisations.

The UANC failed to win a seat in Zimbabwe's first post-independence general elections last July.

## Soviet forces launch fresh Afghan offensive

ISLAMABAD (R) — Soviet-led forces backed by bombers and helicopters have launched a fresh anti-guerrilla offensive in the Western Afghan province of Herat bordering Iran, Western diplomats said here Tuesday.

They said they had reports of heavy fighting in Zindajan district west of Herat town, the provincial capital, with 35 Soviet soldiers killed and 15 captured by guerrillas in one battle.

Aircraft have bombed villages west and south of Herat town to secure lines of communications for the Soviet and Afghan government forces, they said.

The guerrillas shot down at least one helicopter near Herat on Oct. 30, they said. There was no independent confirmation of the report.

The diplomats also reported continued fighting in the strategic northern valley of Panjsher and said many wounded soldiers had been brought to hospitals in the capital Kabul.

The diplomats said 52 people were reported killed in the Logar Valley south of Kabul on Nov. 5 when helicopters bombed a large number of buses loaded with civilians seeking to cross the border into Pakistan.

In Kabul, guerrillas overran an Afghan government post on Wednesday night, killing or capturing a number of soldiers and also launched rocket attacks on the Soviet embassy and airport, they said.

The official Kabul Radio confirmed the fighting in Herat last Friday saying security forces had killed 350 rebels, taken 75 pri-

soners, destroyed a rebel training base and hospital and seized weapons, ammunition and explosives.

The radio said the area had been cleared of "counter-revolutionaries" and peace and calm were being restored.

But the diplomats quoted reports received by them as saying fighting was continuing on Friday. The offensive had begun on Oct. 20 or 22, they said.

The diplomats said additional Afghan troops were recently sent to Panjsher where the guerrillas were reported to have attacked a Soviet camp three weeks ago killing 16 soldiers and destroying a helicopter.

More than 100 injured soldiers were brought to Kabul hospitals from Panjsher on Nov. 9.

The guerrillas have pulled back from most of the main valley and Soviet troops have blocked passes to stop their return before spring, they said. The valley commands the main highway from the Afghan capital to the Soviet border.

The guerrillas took over a hydro-electric power station near Chak Wardak town in Wardak province two weeks ago but were driven off by a Soviet counter-attack in which 25 civilians were killed, the diplomats said.

The diplomats also said about 10,000 people attended an anti-U.S. rally staged before the American embassy in Kabul on Nov. 6.

Kabul Radio had said about 300,000 people attended the rally which protested against President Reagan's criticism of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan in a speech to the U.N. General Assembly last month.

## Poles urge thorough probe into student's death

WARSAW (R) — Some 1,400 Polish doctors and health workers have petitioned for a thorough inquiry into the case of student Marek Antonowicz, 19, who died from head injuries after being detained by police, opposition sources said Tuesday.

His parents, Krystyna and Kazimierz, are doctors in the hospital at Olstyn, northern Poland, where Antonowicz died on Nov. 2 after two weeks of unconsciousness.

The inquiry was urged by 309 health workers in the Olstyn area and 1,100 Warsaw medical staff.

An official investigation is under way. The government has said Antonowicz died of injuries after jumping from a moving police truck in Olstyn. Police said they had intended to take him to a sobering-up station as he had been drinking.

The Olstyn petitioners also want the case transferred from the local prosecutor's office to the prosecutor general in Warsaw.

Meanwhile Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's banned Solidarity movement, said in a speech read on his behalf Monday that continuing repression of workers' rights there could lead to a massive and violent outbreak of protest.

"We try to keep our struggle non-violent," Mr. Walesa said in the text read to the Oxford Union (university debating society) by Lord Chapple, former general secretary of Britain's Electricians Union.

"But the scale of the repressions and the arrogance of the authorities in the face of society's authentic aspirations may one day provoke an outbreak on a gigantic scale."

Thai clashes in border areas and concentrated attacks on Khmer Rouge fighters in the Kampuchean interior.

But he said clashes between Thai and Vietnamese forces should not be as severe as a year ago when Hanoi mobilised army divisions at the start of the dry season to dismantle all major Kampuchean guerrilla bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Western diplomats estimate there are more than 30,000 Khmer Rouge fighters in Kampuchea supplied by small bases along the Thai border.

Although two non-Communist guerrilla groups claim to have 25,000 fighters, Western embassies here believe fewer than 3,000 are actually fighting in the Kampuchean interior because of internal quarrels and Hanoi's last dry season offensive.

Khairnar said the corporation had found land at Malwani, 40 kilometres from Bombay, for about 3,000 families.

Even if alternative homes could be found for all the slum-dwellers, some would be reluctant to leave the city. "We would be spending most of our meagre earnings and time commuting," said Digamber Dongre, a scrap-metal dealer.

Hirabai, a 40-year-old woman vegetable seller who has lived on the pavement for 20 years, said: "No lamps will be lit in these huts this Diwali."

## Vietnamese appear to have launched another offensive

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnam appears to have launched fresh efforts to crush Kampuchean guerrillas with actions this week involving both the Khmer Rouge and Thai troops, Thai military officers said Tuesday.

Sporadic clashes between the Vietnamese and guerrillas continued inside Kampuchea Tuesday, they said. But Thai marines had driven an estimated 100 Vietnamese troops off Thai soil at a cost of two marines wounded, a Thai navy spokesman said.

Vietnamese infantrymen seized a stronghold on the Khmer Rouge's 41st division on Sunday and chased more than 100 guerrillas across the border into Chantaburi province in eastern Thailand, the spokesman said.

A senior Thai staff officer who asked that he not be identified predicted further Vietnamese-

those without cards.

The Maharashtra state government, ruled by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, said last month that it would provide alternative sites for those evicted, but has not yet announced plans.

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The supreme court ruling said those slum-dwellers with identity cards given out during a 1976 census would be given other accommodation but did not cover

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ J10 ♠ AQJ6 ♣ J7 ♢ QJ972

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

A. — With a near opening bid and two spade honors, you are certainly worth a move toward game. However, you don't want to bid no trump with one suit unstoppped. On this sequence, the odds heavily favor North having a six-card suit, so we suggest you raise to three spades.

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ 94 ♠ AQJ4 ♣ AJ07 ♢ AK105

Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

A. — You do not have the right shape for a jump to three no trump — that bid is reserved for hands with a 4-3-3-3 pattern, otherwise there is too great a risk of missing slam in one of your suits. Therefore, all you can do for the moment is make a temporizing bid of two clubs, to see how the auction will develop.

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ AQ1054 ♠ K93 ♣ Q85 ♢ J4